

OCT 28 1912

OCTOBER 31, 1912

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Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



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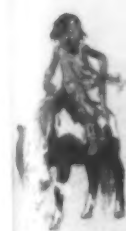
THE CHARLES SCHWENKER CO. N. Y.



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A VISIT WITH THE CHEF



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JUDGE,
225 Fifth
Enclose
First Boy

Name.....

Address..



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BOY SCOUTS,
Here is the
original boy scout
--the little Indian.

He is sitting on
his pony and cry-
ing because his
toy bow and ar-
rows haven't killed
the buffalo. The
old buffalo is eat-
ing away as
though nothing
had happened.

It makes a fun-
ny picture, doesn't
it?

Every boy scout
will want this pic-
ture. It's in colors.
It'll be just the
thing to hang in
your room.

Now we haven't
very many of these
left, but if you will
send 25c right
away, we will send
you a copy of the
First Boy Scout.

JUDGE

225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

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COUPON

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Enclosed find 25c for which please send me the
First Boy Scout.

Name

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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXV. Thursday, October 31, 1912 No. 2982

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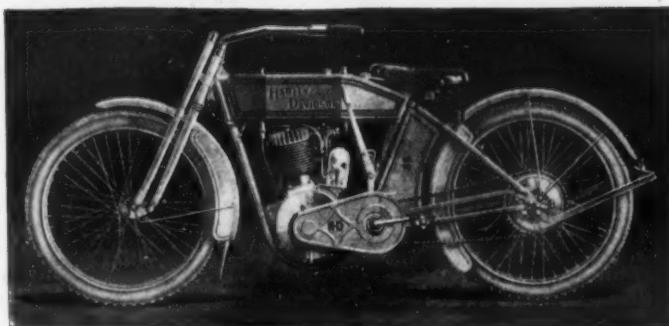
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HARLEY-DAVIDSON



A New Model of the Silent Gray Fellow

MORE pulling power at low speeds, more power on
the hills, more reserve power for sand and mud.
That was the demand our engineers set out to satisfy by
building the

HARLEY-"5-35" DAVIDSON

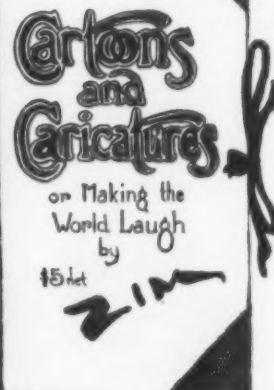
(5 actual horse-power—35 cubic inches piston displacement). Dyna-
mometer tests show that this motor develops 166 per cent. more power
at 5 miles per hour than even the former 4 horse-power Harley-
Davidson, which was the acknowledged leader in its class. 145 per
cent. more power at 10 miles an hour, 80 per cent. more power at 20
miles an hour.

It will climb hills, pull through sand and over roads that would
seem almost impassable. The "5-35" motor will pick up from a
standing start to forty miles an hour in 300 feet. At low speeds this
machine develops more power than some twin cylinder machines with
higher rating.

The Full-Flotation Seat, placing 14 inches of springs between the rider and
the bumps, and the Free-Wheel Control, which permits of stopping and starting
the machine by the mere shifting of a lever, (both exclusive Harley-Davidson
features) are incorporated in all models. Description of these and other fea-
tures on request.

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271-B STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Doings of the World Reported by the Camera



NORTH IRELAND'S FIERCE OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

Vast procession of Ulster Orangemen passing the City Hall at Belfast in order to sign a covenant declaring that a Home Rule Parliament, if established, would not be recognized by the signers. Some of the signers used their own blood instead of ink. This is the culmination of the recent lively agitation in Ulster against Home Rule for Ireland, a bill for the institution of which the English Parliament is expected soon to pass. The Orangemen threaten war in case Home Rule for Ireland is granted.



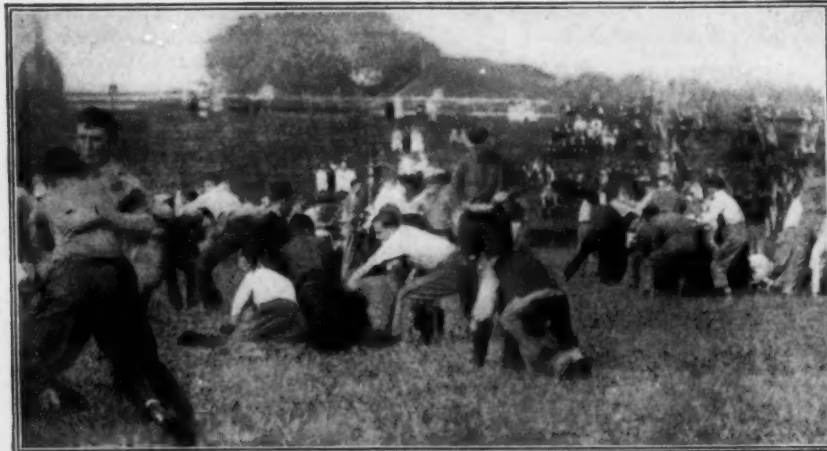
CLOSE OF THE ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR.

The Castle of Tripoli, over which the Italian flag has been floating for a year and over which it will continue to float, as Turkey and Italy have agreed upon terms of peace. The war was due to alleged ill-treatment of Italian subjects in Tripoli. Turkey was no doubt moved to accept Italy's terms by the Balkan States' attacks upon her.



A WESTERN CITY'S SPLENDID PAGEANT.

Winner of the first prize in the motor flower parade at St. Joseph, Mo., during the "Reign of the Royal Robidoux" festivities, one of the finest annual carnivals in the United States. The prize was \$250 and a cup. A large number of handsomely decorated vehicles took part in the parade which was witnessed by a great host of spectators. The carnival derives its name from the city's founder.



BOYS WILL BE BOYS.

The recent Freshmen-Sophomore rush at the University of Missouri, in which the struggle was strenuous, with the usual wear and tear of clothing, bruises, etc.



OUR NAVY LOSES A USEFUL VESSEL.

Sinking of the United States transport "Liscum" at her dock in Shanghai (China) harbor, where she was moored prior to proposed repairs. The cause of the accident is unknown.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. CXV—No. 2982

October 31, 1912

Price 10 Cents



FIRING HIS FINAL SHOT IN THE SOUTH.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, Democratic candidate for President, making a campaign speech at Clarksburg, West Virginia, the last delivered by him in that section of the country. The Governor, after the shooting of Colonel Roosevelt, decided to make no more political speeches until the Colonel recovered, but some engagements had to be filled. He closed his campaign speech-making later in New York, more than two weeks before Election Day.

EDITORIAL

Excitement!

A MERICANS live on excitement. They want to "see the fur fly." They want things to go with a smash and a bang. No simple life for them. So the boys give up the quiet farm for the noise and rattle of the great city, and the girls prefer the hard hours of the factory to the quiet of domestic service.

Governor Wilson recently said that they told him out West that they wanted him to "punch things." Roosevelt won his loudest applause when he said he was tossing his hat into the ring and challenging "the thieves and liars." He puts "ginger" into the campaign. The churches in New York City on a recent Sunday were one-third filled. On the following Monday night twenty thousand crowded into Madison Square Garden and paid from fifty cents to five dollars each for a ticket to see a prize fight.

Excitement is what we crave. The boy wants it when he runs away from home. The girl seeks it when she escapes parental restraint. The protest of the father and mother is challenged and authority is defied. The children want their own experience. They usually get it and pay a heavy price for it.

Excitement maintains the interest in our presidential elections. The people want noise. They like it. They gloat over the staring, sensational headlines in the penny papers. They applaud when rival candidates call each other names. This is the frame of mind in which we face the burning issue of the hour.

What is that issue? The prosperity of the country—security for the working man and woman; security for the investor, whether his money be in the savings bank or a farm or whether it is invested in stocks and bonds.

We make an earnest plea for a few moments of thoughtful reflection. It is a matter of no great consequence whether one man or another be selected for the presidency. The vital question is that we shall choose a chief executive who will in every honorable way seek to maintain and increase the prosperity of the people. How shall the selection be made? How shall the voter know which candidate's promises will best promote American prosperity?

First of all, pay no attention to what sensational newspapers say about the candidates. Pay less attention to what the rival candidates, in the heat and excitement of the campaign, say about each other. Read for yourself what the candidates say for themselves in defining their attitude toward the issues that directly affect the working masses of this country. Chief of these is the policy of protection to American wages and American capital. They rise and fall together. When the employer suffers, the pay envelope grows smaller and the dinner pail and market basket grow lighter.

In every shop and factory in this country the workingmen who recall their bitter experience of the past should organize as defenders of protection and see to it that the policy of protection, under which Governor Wilson himself acknowledges that the pay of the American workingmen is three times what it

is abroad, is defended to the last extreme when the polls open on November 5th.

Infamous!

WHILE Colonel Roosevelt lay grievously wounded in Chicago, an anarchist was boasting publicly of his attempt to assassinate an American captain of industry twenty years ago.

No fouler crime was ever committed than that of the Russian anarchist, Berkman, when he sought the life of Henry C. Frick, during the terrible troubles at Homestead. It was the work of a dastard and a coward.

With a revolver and knife, he crept upon his unsuspecting victim and sought to shoot and stab him to death. The splendid courage with which Mr. Frick, in spite of his terrible wounds, grappled with the fiend, is a matter of history; yet Berkman, in his book, pictures himself as a lion of courage and his victim as a faltering, feeble, shrinking man.

It is incredible that the assassin and convict Berkman should be permitted to be at large. It is still more incredible that the Federal authorities will permit the sale of his book, containing such seditious utterances. It is high time that the people of this country were aroused to a sense of the danger which threatens not only their public men, but their most cherished institutions.

When a mob can march through the streets of a New England manufacturing town, carrying a banner inscribed, "Arise, Slaves of the World! No God! No Master!" and when an assassin, after serving a sentence for his bloody crime, publicly gloats over the sufferings of his victim and seeks to glorify himself by a recital of his sanguinary deed, the hour has come for the authorities to act, if they would save the nation from further shame and disgrace.

The "Herald's" Timely Warning.

THE New York *Herald*, consistently independent in politics, prints a letter from a reader, stating that orders for goods recently given were subject to cancellation if Governor Wilson were elected to the presidency. This will be denounced as a campaign fabrication. The same statements were made before the election of Grover Cleveland in 1892, and were also denounced in like manner. Following his election, foreshadowing an assault on the protective tariff, orders for goods were canceled, thousands of factories were shut down and tens of thousands of workingmen walked the streets of our cities. The dinner pail was empty until it was filled at the soup-house.

This is not a fabrication. Older readers will recall it. Younger readers can turn to the files of the illustrated newspapers of that time and find pictures of the crowds of unemployed going to the soup-houses. These were printed as items of news.

The workingmen and business men of this country must decide the election for themselves. Read the speeches of the respective candidates and note what they say. Governor Wilson is frank. He said at first that he favored a radical revision of the tariff downward. In a more thoughtful moment—perhaps at the suggestion of some of the politicians supporting him—he said that he would revise the tariff "in such a way and at such a rate as would not in

any way interfere with the course of sound business in the United States." This is the most reassuring statement that we have had from Governor Wilson. But the independent New York *Herald* pertinently asks, "But where is the insurance placed? Who underwrites the promise that it shall be so? If the Governor will give an explanation in explicit terms of how his Baltimore platform program can be carried out without serious disturbance—if he will promise not to stab the tariff, but moderate it—the *Herald* will speak for him with as much fervor as for Mr. Taft."

We admire the *Herald*. Independent in politics and leaning strongly toward the Democratic party, it has advocated at all times the prosperity of the country. This is what every great newspaper in the country should do. It is what the workingman and business man in this serious exigency should think of, instead of being carried away by the noisy excitement of a presidential campaign.

Unless the people do their own thinking, we have great fear of the consequences. Six million voters followed Mr. Bryan in a fatuous free-silver policy that would have put the United States, alone of all the great nations of the world, on a free-silver basis. It would have Mexicanized the American dollar. The workingman in Mexico receiving a silver dollar, containing as much silver as is found in the American dollar, finds when he makes a purchase that the Mexican dollar is worth half the American coin. That is the difference between the silver and the gold standard. The voters of this country were warned of this. Yet six million of them followed Mr. Bryan and his dangerous delusion of free silver—a delusion which he has since discarded.

LESLIE'S is interested in the maintenance of prosperity. It knows that when the blow is struck at the protective tariff, it will strike a blow at the homes of the workingmen of this country. Our business men can stand a few years of hard times and, perhaps be able to survive and recuperate; but the workingmen, left without work, will find the struggle for existence harder in 1913 than it was in 1893. In 1916 they will turn upon those who have betrayed them and rend them to pieces, as they did in 1896, when they could hardly wait for the opportunity to put in the White House the acknowledged and avowed High Priest of Protection, William McKinley.

A Candidate with a Record.

SPEAKING at San Francisco in praise of his running mate—Governor Hiram W. Johnson—Colonel Roosevelt said, "His record is almost a statement of what we Progressives want to apply in the nation at large." Before this is done, however, the voters will do well to know the record as the people of California are experiencing it. Governor Johnson was elected on a platform calling for the elimination of bossism and of extravagance in the administration of State business. He has kept his word as to smashing the old machine and ousting the old boss, but in its place is a new political machine, stronger than the old, presided over by a new and indisputable boss, Governor Johnson himself. One report says the new boss is "fortified by an organization which makes the old Southern Pacific politicians and tax-eaters look like a kindergarten."

This new machine, with its office-holders in every



GREEK PATRIOTS HURRYING TO THEIR COUNTRY'S DEFENSE.

A company of sixty-five Greeks organized at Atlanta, Ga., about to depart for their native land to fight in the war with Turkey. Each of these men saw service in the Greek army during the war with Turkey in 1897. It is estimated that 100,000 Greeks have gone home from the United States to join the Greek army.

part of the State, is proving very valuable to the Bull Moose campaign fund. Of course no State employe is taxed ten per cent. of his monthly pay for the support of the Progressives. That would be contrary to law. But every one is permitted to contribute "voluntarily" ten per cent. of his income for this noble purpose, and it seems to work quite as well as the extortionate demands of the old "ring," which Mr. Johnson was loudest in assailing during his campaign for Governor.

Another feature of the reform record of Governor Johnson is the turning over to Thomas Finn, a lieutenant of the old machine, the patronage of the San Francisco water front. The Johnson-Finn management has almost doubled the water-front pay-roll. The old board of harbor commissioners in its last year spent \$393,157; the Johnson commissioners have spent in their first year \$617,275. It cost the taxpayers of California for the first year of Governor Johnson's administration over \$1,500,000 more than did the last year of Governor Gillett, his predecessor in office. Instead of eliminating extravagance, the Johnson administration has added to it, and the people have simply traded one machine for another, the new one practicing all the tricks of the old.

Special!

WHO ARE the recipients of the "special favors" that Democratic orators are talking about? Governor Wilson says that the tariff schedules "embody innumerable cunningly devised and carefully concealed special favors" for particular groups of manufacturers and monopolists. If elected, he promises to smash the tariff and bust the trusts.

Is there anything new in these promises? Haven't the people heard the same thing in every presidential campaign for the last twenty-four years? Haven't both the great political parties been promising warfare on the trusts? Our readers can recall the names of the Presidents who made these promises, Democrats and Republicans alike, from the time of Cleveland down to the present day.

But as the prosperity of the country has grown, business has grown, factories have increased, the pay-roll has lengthened and the dinner pail enlarged, until to-day the scale of wages is the highest and the number of men employed the greatest in the history of the country.

In spite of the demagogues, the self-seekers, the bogus reformers and all the horde of those who are posing as the friends of the dear people, we have, under the blessing of a generous and indulgent Providence, continued to expand as a nation and to make the United States the most attractive country in the world for labor and capital.

Is there any reason to believe that those who are now clamoring for a change will, if elected, do more than their predecessors have done? Is it presumed for a moment that the people of the country will permit the hand of progress to be stayed or set back? Great good has come to the people out of the upward trend of the past twenty-four years in the progress of mankind. This has been in spite of, and not because of, depressing, exacting and punitive legislation.

The tone of public morals is improved, the standards of business are higher, philanthropies are increased, working hours shortened, wages advanced, protection given to the child in the factory, homes made sanitary and the ravages of disease lessened. Colonel Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, speaking of the present-day attacks on wealthy men and big corporations, says impressively, "It may be stated as a fact that the tone and habits of business men are distinctly better than they were forty or fifty years

ago—indeed, they have been steadily gaining in fairness and in consideration of other people."

Colonel Higginson admits that corporations make profits and seek the highest prices for their products. The same may be said of the farmer, who gets the highest prices he can for his steers, his wheat and corn. It may be true, he adds, that the farmer has an excuse for high prices, because of the losses suffered in lean years; but the manufacturers have had their losses during periods of hard times and have learned the lesson to be content with fair returns and to seek profits by reducing the cost other than wages.

This is sensible talk—an appeal to reason rather than to passion. We trust that the appeal is not made too late to leave its impression on those who are about to go to the polls to take their destinies in their own hands.

The Joys of the Motor Cycle.

THE MAN who said he would as soon ride a gatling gun as a motor cycle probably had never fired a gatling gun nor had the pleasure of speeding along country highways to the rhythmical staccato of a motor cycle. The motor cycle is not bad for sedate old age, but its special appeal is to the young man who likes the thrill of excitement and whose spirits keep time to the swift movement and the rapidly changing scene.

Bicycling, which twenty years ago was so popular a pastime, was killed as an adult sport, partly at least, by gearing the wheels so high, thus making of hill climbing a trying experience, even to the stoutest. But there is no strain on the heart as your well-built motor cycle carries you up the steepest grade. As our roads become more perfect and as the public understands better the simplicity of operating a motor cycle and the ease and pleasure of riding, the day of its greatest popularity is before us.

Not only is it fine sport, but it is utilitarian as well. Missionaries in the East, who have been baffled by the slow methods of transportation there and who have found the bicycle impossible under the fierce tropical sun, find in the motor cycle their best friend, quadrupling their capacity for work and doing it under conditions the most pleasant.

And if any one thinks there isn't joy in motor cycling, let him "ask the man who owns one."

The Plain Truth.

DOGS! The sign of a horse's head in front of a butcher shop in Berlin means that horse meat is sold inside. There are hundreds of such signs in that city. Mrs. Elmer Black, president of the Progressive and Economic Club, who has just been investigating the cost of living in Europe, says she found the cost as high as, if not higher than, here, considering the wages paid abroad. She also says that in Antwerp she saw a hundred dogs sold as food in the public market in one day. We observe that the protective-tariff smashers, who are telling the American workingmen that their condition is no better than that of the workingmen in Europe, are particularly careful to omit mention of the horse and dog meat markets from which the dinner pails of the workingmen in some of the great European cities are now being filled, and only partly filled at that.

REVOLVERS! Law cannot do everything. As our good friend, Job Hedges, puts it, "You cannot regenerate a man by a resolution, and you cannot write four or five 'Whereases' on a piece of paper, and then say 'Therefore, Resolved,' and then draw a check against a bank account where there is

no cash." Some good citizens of New York, a year or so ago, thought they could prevent homicides and suicides by the passage of a law making it a felony to carry a concealed pistol. A good many thoughtful persons suggested that what was wanted was better morals rather than more laws. They felt that if we had a more efficient police and a sterner administration of justice, there would be less call for revolvers. A year's experience with the law proves that these citizens are right. In spite of the statute, murders have been on the increase. Many a good citizen, compelled to protect his home by the purchase of a revolver, has been haled into court and fined for carrying concealed weapons, while the rogues have gone on making new criminal records. We opposed the passage of the Sullivan law, as we anticipated the results it has produced. It has been a failure. Its repeal is in order.

SILLY! Governor Wilson is a smart man. He never has had any practical experience in business, but he knows a good deal about books. He has lots of theories of government and, like most men of his mold, he is anxious to try these theories at public expense and see how they will turn out. One of his theories is that, if the protective tariff is reduced, the result will be more work and better wages for the workingmen of the United States. This is not a new theory. It has been advocated by other honest-minded, well-intentioned men; but every time it has been tried, it has failed. The business men of this country know it. A good many workingmen know it by bitter experience, and when those who have suffered venture to suggest that a tariff-smashing policy would close a good many American factories, Mr. Wilson replies, "If there are any factories closed, they will be deliberately closed to intimidate the workingman!" He said this at Clarksburg, W. Va. Can any one imagine a manufacturer closing his factory for spite? One might as well imagine an industrious workingman leaving his job to get even with a fellow-employee whom he disliked. Verily, this is the silly season in politics.

GREAT! Houston, Tex., the lively and growing city of the South, recently held a products exposition. One of the mottoes displayed read as follows: "What Makes a Great City? Dinner Buckets!" The market basket and the dinner bucket or pail are the issues of the presidential campaign. It is the American basket and bucket that we must seek to keep well filled. Those who oppose the protective tariff are filling the market baskets and dinner buckets of the foreign workingman. Governor Marshall, of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency, thought he made a hit with some Nebraska farmers when he tossed a large piece of English cloth into the crowd and said that it could be bought for half its present price if the tariff on American woolen goods were reduced. Would Governor Marshall like to have the products of American factories replaced by those of England, Germany, Austria, France, Japan and eventually of China? Do these nations contribute to the support of our government? Do they pay taxes here? Have they any concern as to the welfare of the American workingmen? Do the farmers of Nebraska think for a moment that, if English woolen goods should replace American, our woolen factories could be kept as busy as they have been and their employes as well paid? Do these farmers imagine that, if they destroy the protection of the workmen in the woolen mills, these workmen will not demand the removal of the protection the farmer has on every article he produces, from pork to poultry?

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The News of the Time Told in Pictures



A NOTABLE MARINE SPECTACLE IN NEW YORK'S HARBOR.

America's great warship fleet being reviewed by President Taft as it passed out to sea from the Hudson River on October 15. The three towers from left to right are the new Woolworth Building, the Singer Building and the Bankers' Trust Company Building. The first line of vessels includes the battleships "Virginia" and "New Hampshire," and the North German Lloyd steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm II," bound in. In the middle foreground are the Day Line steamer "Hendrick Hudson," with the Mayor's Reception Committee on board, the New York "Herald" yacht "Hydraulic" and the Day Line steamer "Robert Fulton."



END OF CIVIL WAR IN NICARAGUA.

Bluejackets of the American expeditionary force in Nicaragua resting after removing obstructions from the railroad track leading from the seaport of Corinto to Managua, the capital. The prompt action of the American forces practically put an end to General Mena's rebellion.



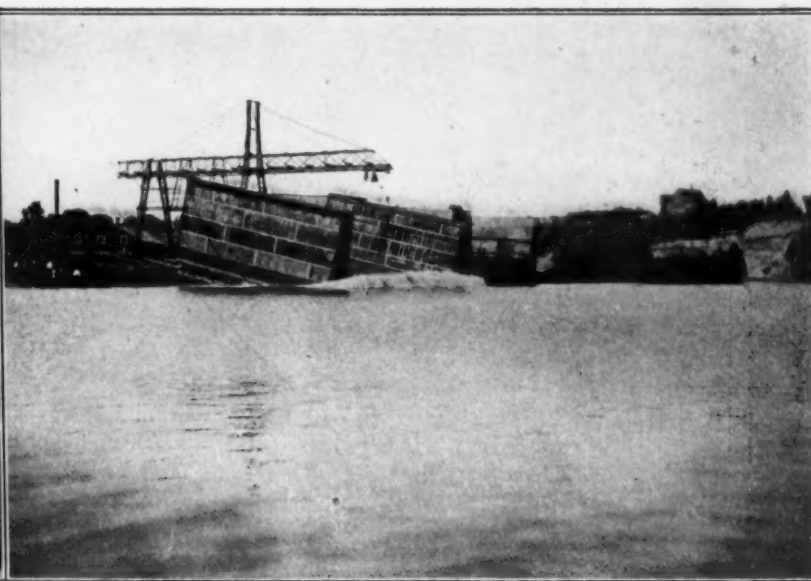
LAST HONORS TO A SELF-SLAIN HERO.

Funeral of General Nogi, the famous Japanese military commander, at Tokio. The remains were borne on a gun carriage escorted by high military and naval officers. General Nogi and his wife both committed suicide because of the death of Emperor Mutsuhito.



VICTOR IN A GREAT AUTO CONTEST.

Ralph De Palma winning the Vanderbilt Cup Race at Milwaukee, Wis. The distance was 299 miles and De Palma's time 1 hour, 20 minutes and 31.54 seconds. Later in the race for the Grand Prix De Palma's auto was wrecked by collision with that of Bragg, the winner, and De Palma was badly hurt.



LARGEST FLOATING DRYDOCK ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Launching one of the six 100-foot sections of the "Freshwater Dewey" at Manitowac, Wis. This structure is larger than the famous Dewey drydock towed to the Philippines in 1905. The sections can be used separately or all together.

The Attempt to Assassinate Colonel Roosevelt



ALBERT MARTIN.

One of Colonel Roosevelt's secretaries, who leaped upon Assassin Schrank, disarmed him and would have killed him but for Colonel Roosevelt's intervention.



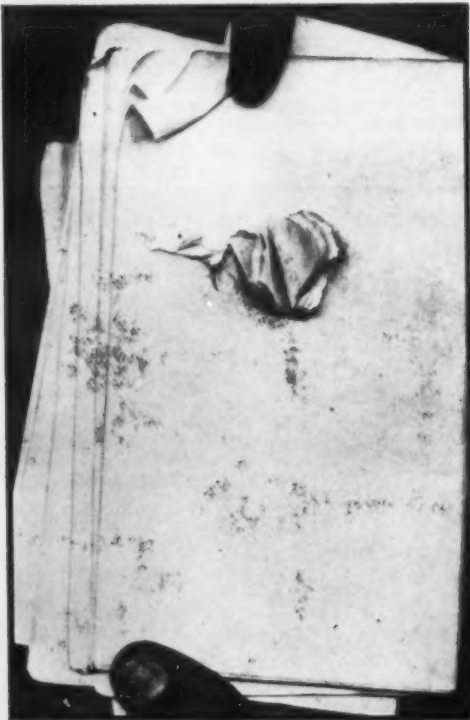
COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Progressive candidate for President, who, while on a campaign tour, was shot in the right breast and badly wounded by John Schrank, a supposed maniac, at Milwaukee, Wis., on October 14, 1912. In spite of his wound the Colonel went to a great hall and delivered a 50-minute address.



JOHN SCHRANK.

The New York crank who tried to assassinate Colonel Roosevelt. Schrank dreamed that the late President McKinley ordered him to slay the third term candidate.



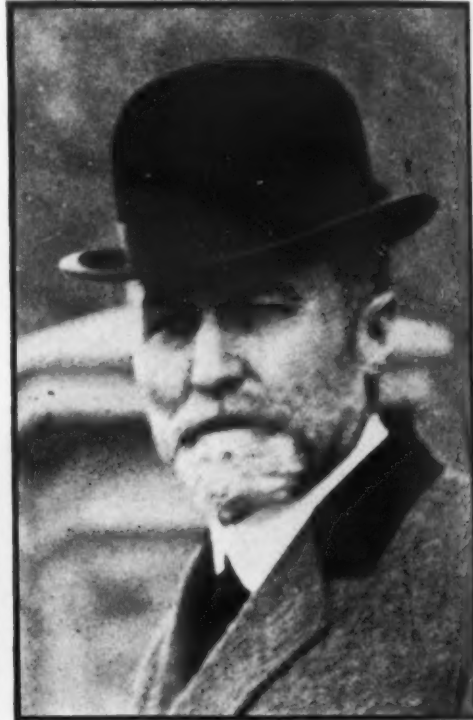
HIS OWN WORDS SAVED HIM.

Manuscript of Colonel Roosevelt's speech, which was perforated by the assassin's bullet. The Colonel's overcoat and the paper broke the force of the missile.



THE ASSASSIN IN CUSTODY.

Officers at Milwaukee taking Schrank from police station to court, where he was charged with assault with intent to kill and was bound over for trial in December.



DR. JOHN B. MURPHY.

The eminent Chicago surgeon, whose attentions at the Mercy Hospital to the distinguished patient were most skillful and assiduous.



WHERE THE DASTARDLY DEED WAS DONE.

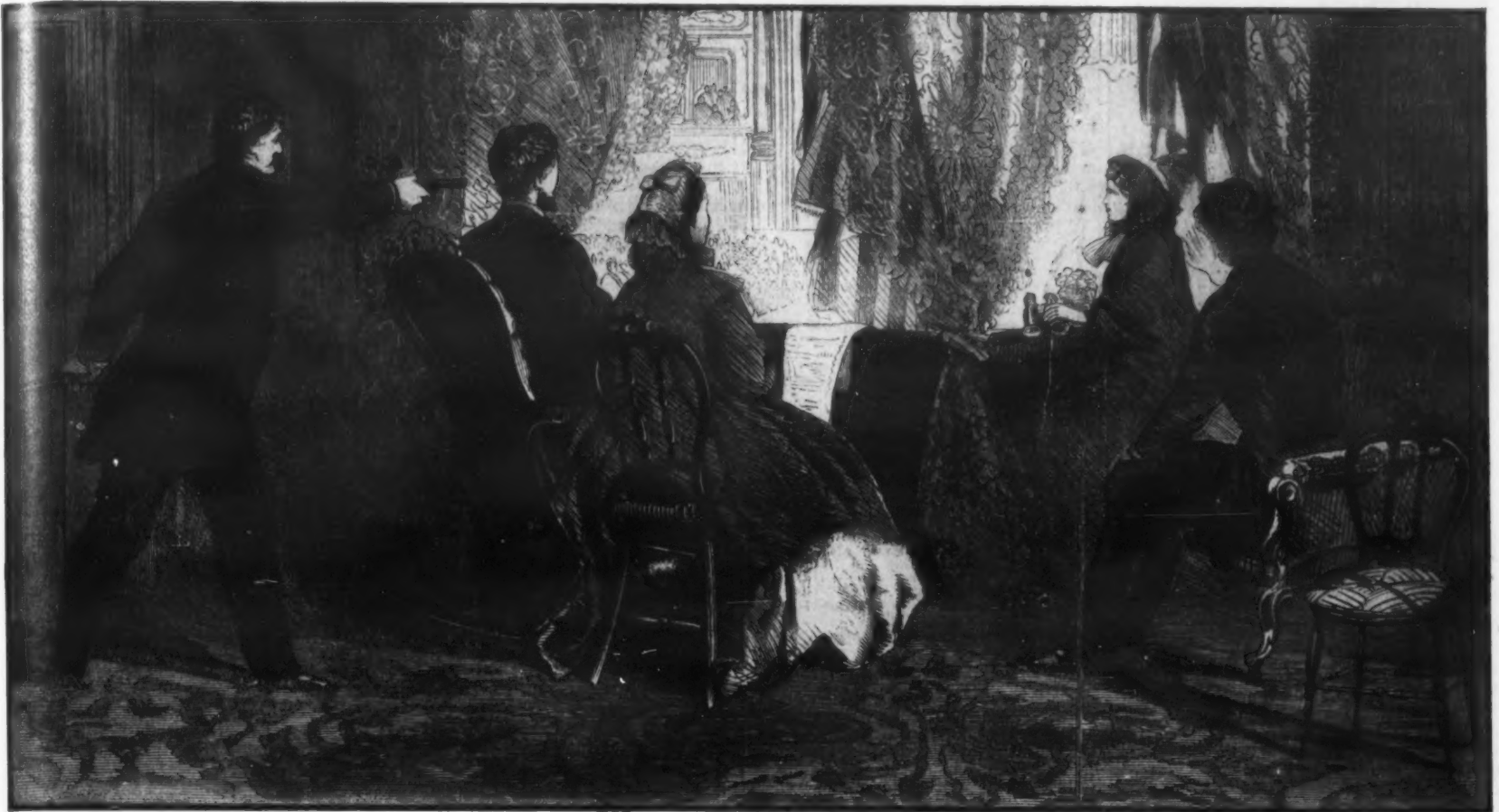
Hotel Gilpatrick, at Milwaukee, in front of which Colonel Roosevelt was fired at and wounded by Schrank as he entered his automobile.



A SAFE HARBOR.

Mercy Hospital, at Chicago, to which Colonel Roosevelt was hurried from Milwaukee and where he was well cared for by a corps of eminent doctors.

Hand of the Assassin in American History



THE FIRST PRESIDENT SLAIN BY AN ASSASSIN.

REPRODUCED FROM LESLIE'S WEEKLY AND COPYRIGHTED

Abraham Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box at Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, while a performance was in progress. Booth was a prominent actor and a sympathizer with the South. He forced his way into the box and sent a bullet into Mr. Lincoln's head. The President died a few hours later. Booth stabbed and seriously wounded Major Rathbun, who tried to capture him, leaped on the stage and escaped. He was overtaken by United States troops and was shot and killed by Sergeant Boston Corbet. Left to right: Booth, Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, Major Rathbun.



REPRODUCED FROM LESLIE'S WEEKLY AND COPYRIGHTED

OUR SECOND PRESIDENTIAL MARTYR.

James A. Garfield shot in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot at Washington, July 2, 1881, by Charles J. Guiteau, a crank. Secretary Blaine supported President Garfield, while bystanders seized Guiteau. The President died months later. Guiteau was hanged.



REPRODUCED FROM LESLIE'S WEEKLY AND COPYRIGHTED

THIRD BLOW AT THE NATION'S HEAD.

President William McKinley shot on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., on September 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist. The assassin advanced toward the President as if to shake hands and discharged a revolver concealed in a handkerchief. He was overpowered and arrested. The President lived only a few days and was succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice-President. Czolgosz was executed.



CHICAGO TRIBUNE PHOTO BUREAU

BEHIND THE BARS.

Schrank, the would-be assassin, seen in his cell at the police station in Milwaukee, after his attempt to kill Colonel Roosevelt. A note found in Schrank's pocket read: "Let it be the right and duty of every citizen to forcibly remove a third term." Schrank is reported to have remarked in his cell one evening, "I'm sorry I shot," but generally he expressed no sorrow for the act. His conduct and speech indicated that his mind was unsound.

The Old Fan Says:

"The disappointments of the past season will soon be forgotten for the hopes of the one to come"

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"



"EVENIN', George," said the Old Fan, dropping into the biggest and easiest chair in the place and lighting a cigar that looked like a miniature edition of Tim Jordan's big black bat. "Same to you," responded the cigar-store clerk. "But, I say, old man, you look as if you'd been through part of the Turkish war. What's the matter with you? Too much world's series?"

"No, son, I never get too much of baseball; but, I'm really tired out chasing around to see some of the closing games of the season in the two big leagues, and hiking back and forth between New York and Boston to witness the efforts of the Giants and Red Sox to put the Indian sign on each other. The unusual amount of 'strenuousness' has almost tuckered me out, but the wonderful stunts that I have seen pulled off have left me happy and reasonably contented from a baseball point of view. Next week, when all the bitterness of the recent world's championship series is forgotten and every fan will be in a frame of mind to talk over the contests calmly, I'll discuss them with you and the boys. They certainly furnished some big surprises and will be the subject of many a fanning bee for a long time to come. I have all the dope, and it will go a long way toward upholding many of the arguments I have advanced from time to time during the past season. For to-night, however, let's discuss more general matters."

"In the first place, I suppose you have noted in the public prints that there is hardly a possibility that Frank Chance will again be seen in the Cubs' line-up or managing that team. He and Murphy have parted, probably for all time, and the next commander of the Chicago National League outfit may be either Johnny Evers or Joe Tinker. Both are good men and both are in a most receptive mood on this proposition. It is also stated that President Garry Herrmann, of the Cincinnati Reds, is by this time thoroughly satisfied that Hank O'Day is a better umpire than manager, and has offered Chance the job of managing the Porktown boys in 1913. This would be a fine berth for Frank, as he would be able to start with an excellent team, and his wonderful skill and generalship would soon make it one of the most dangerous pennant contenders in the parent organization. I believe he could bring it home next season ahead of the Cubs, unless the latter are materially strengthened from some unexpected sources, and he would surely keep the Giants and Pirates on the jump. It is also understood that Johnny Kling has dropped the management of the Boston Braves for keeps, and that Chance has been asked to go there. However, if he sticks to the National League, he will probably be seen with the Cincinnati club, for even the bravest man would hesitate to take that crowd of Beaneaters if any other managerial job were open. The Boston fans are among the best in the world, but it begins to look as if the only way the National can have a successful team there would be to transplant an entire club to the Massachusetts town and start anew. However, such a scheme is hardly practical."

"A new method of drafting players for the two major leagues will be recommended to the National Commission at its next regular meeting, by President C. H. Ebbets, of the Brooklyn club. He declares that the present system is all wrong, being unfair alike to the weaker major-league clubs, which need good new material most, and to many fine minor-league players, who are unable to get places on such

the teams finish. Then give Nos. 15 and 16, the tail-end clubs, first chance at all the players subject to draft. In this way each team would have an excellent chance to get desirable talent, but the weak teams that need help most would have the preference."

"As matters are now arranged, the poor clubs have to take the same chances as the pennant winners, and too often draw men that can be of little or no assistance to them. On the other hand, the stronger clubs are likely to get more good men than they really need for certain positions, already well covered; but they will not let these 'extras' go elsewhere, for fear of strengthening their rivals. In this way many good men drawn by first-class clubs have to sit on the bench for a season or two before getting a decent opportunity to display their baseball wares. I have been arguing all season that the National Commission and club owners should get together and make it their business to strengthen the weaker clubs, and perhaps Ebbets' plan may be the proper solution of the difficulty. In any event, the future success of the game depends upon the authorities doing something to make baseball less one-sided than it has been for years in certain cities."

"Every year what is known as the Chalmers Commission in baseball circles selects a player from each



After the big battles.

of the major leagues to be presented with a Chalmers motor car. The players are selected for this honor because of the good, all-round work they have done for their clubs throughout the season. This year's winners of the cars are 'Smiling Larry' Doyle, captain and second baseman of the Giants, the National League pennant winner, and 'Tris' Speaker, center fielder of the champion Red Sox, of the American League. The commission that makes the selections consists of the baseball writers in the various cities in the big leagues. Each man makes his choices and mails them to the office of the motor-car company. They take into consideration every qualification which is essential to high-class baseball. Batting, fielding, base running, good conduct on the field, head work and ability to help in scoring runs are points that are taken under advisement. The choices this year certainly met with popular approval."

"Speaker is one of the very highest class players in baseball, being both a wonderful slugger with the hickory and a sensational fielder. Doyle is one of the best all-round men in the sport, a clever captain and a favorite with all fans. Hit or miss, win or lose, he's always laughing. In last year's world's championship fight he set a pace that would have won the coveted rag had the other Giants been able to follow. Ty Cobb, of the Detroit Tigers, and Frank Schulte, of the Chicago Cubs, won the buzz wagons last season. Believe me, son, it is some honor to be picked out as the best player in either of the big leagues nowadays from among the small army of stars in either."

"Those in authority in the National League have repeated the promise that the charges made by Horace Fogel, of the Quakers, against President Lynch and his umpires will be handled in a manner to satisfy the fans, and that the final outcome will be such as to prevent repetitions. Here is a clipping I will read to you, George, and it may enlighten you further on this matter. It is from that splendid baseball authority, the New York Telegram, and it runs: 'A close Philadelphia friend of Fogel, in speaking of the incident, said, "It's really too bad. The matter of umpires has been an obsession with Fogel for years. When he was writing about baseball, it was never the other club which beat Philadelphia, but always the umpires. In football it was never another eleven which beat the University of Pennsylvania, but always the referee or the umpire. The thing has grown upon him until he has actually come to believe that it is always the umpires who are at fault whenever a Philadelphia club loses a game, and, strangely enough, it is never the umpires who are at fault when the Philadelphia win."'

"I want to tell you something, old man, and I make the statement without the slightest prejudice. Johnny McGraw has the most promising bunch of youngsters to help him out next season of any club in either major league. First take the pitchers, for it is in

the box that the Giants have been most sorely pressed for the past two seasons. The best of the new twirling blood appears to be Al Demaree, the shining light of the Southern League this year. He pitched 317 innings, in which he allowed but 58 runs and 212 hits. In his 35 games he struck out 241 batsmen and issued only 54 bases on balls. He had 91 assists, 15 putouts and only 2 errors. Mac tried him out against the Boston Braves, and not only did he win his game (the contest that cinched the National League championship for the Giants), but he struck out nine of the Beaneaters, walked just one and allowed only seven hits. If he hasn't all the earmarks of another sensational pitcher, then I'm an awful poor guesser."

"Then there is Bader, from Dallas, the place where they boast that they develop pitchers for the New York Giants; and Goulet. Both were given work-outs and did so tremendously well for youngsters that the wise ones say they are sure to be among the fancy flingers of the Brush aggregation, probably in 1913, and surely the year after. In addition, there is Burns who will be one of the great outfielders of the near future. He has played with the McGrawites many times during the past summer and has shown great form. Like all of the other wonders McGraw has developed, he has been going through a course of observation and instruction, and his constant improvement has been obvious. With a quintet such as Murray, Snodgrass, Devore, Becker and Burns, the Gothamites seem to be well fortified in the outer pasture. Shafer, Groh and Hartley, another nifty trio, have also profited wonderfully by their association with the Giants, the former, of course, having played often enough to be considered as a regular. And don't overlook the fact that Wilson has developed into a magnificent backstop and is able to step in and relieve Myers at any old time."

"There is a story about Burns that may be new to you. He was the only man selected by a scout of mighty keen observation, after he had devoted the 1911 season to going through the minors. That scout was McMahon, the old-time Baltimore pitcher, and toward the close of last season he wrote to McGraw, saying, 'I advise you to take Burns. I have selected him as being by far the most promising player whom I have watched this year, and I won't advise you to take any one else. In fact, his selection stands for my season's work.' McGraw took the tip, secured the boy and is mighty well satisfied with his bargain."

"As you have no doubt observed many a time and oft, son, President Thomas Lynch, of the National League, has not been showered with roses since he was promoted from ex-umpire to that berth. In fact, he has frequently been severely criticized, particularly because the umpires appointed by him have in many cases been anything but satisfactory. Nobody, except a few dyspeptics and perpetual glooms, I think, would question his absolute honesty; but he doesn't seem to loom up as an executive alongside of President Johnson, of the American League. There have been many rumors that he was slated to give way to a successor, but they have proved without foundation in the past, and it is expected that he will be re-elected this winter to serve through 1913. However, there is a story concerning Mr. Lynch, during the world's championship series, that is correct in every

MY WORD!
BUT
THAT MARQUARD
IS EXTREMELY
ROUGH.

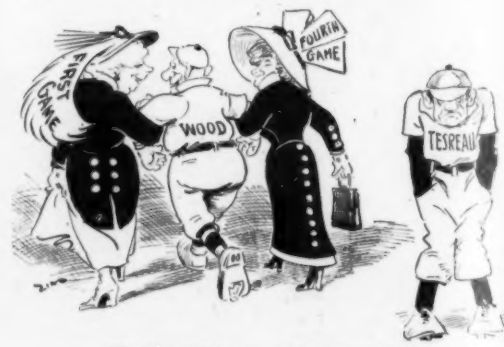


The World's Series—after the third game.



Down and out—at least temporarily.

big-league teams as can give them plenty of opportunities to show their ability and thus hold their jobs. Ebbets' plan is this: Let the American League, for instance, take the odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, etc., up to 15, and assign a number to each of the eight clubs. The National League clubs would be assigned the even numbers, from 2 to 16. But the numbers assigned must be in accordance with the order in which



The World's Series—a bit of tough luck.

detail and that would indicate that he is at least absent-minded on occasions."

"The rules for the government of the world's series are, as you know, formulated by the National Commission, consisting of Messrs. Herrmann, Johnson and Lynch. Among the most important of the revised rules prepared by them this year was one

(Continued on page 448.)

President Taft's Newest Policy

He Means To Reduce the High Cost of Living by Helping the Farmer

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for "Leslie's Weekly"

BEVERLY, MASS., October 17th, 1912.

PRESIDENT TAFT gave me to-day the first interview which he has given upon the subject of his recent proposal to establish a system of agricultural credit in the United States. In fact, I had the good luck to be in the library at Par-ranatta just at the time the President was signing the last of his letters to the Governors of the States, inviting them to a conference in Washington, to consider the question of State legislation for the furtherance of this plan, and I profited by the thoughts which the dictation of those letters placed in the President's mind.

"Wasn't it Napoleon," asked the President, glancing up from the pile of letters before him, "who said that agriculture is the basis and strength of the prosperity of nations? At any rate, the truth of that statement would endure without authority. Secretary Wilson tells us that the farmers this year will add over \$9,000,000,000 to the nation's wealth. Isn't that a record?"

I remarked that I had heard the President say in speeches that he was not one of those pessimists who worried each night over whether there would be enough food left in the land to get the nation's breakfast the next morning.

"Bless you, no!" he replied, with a laugh. "How could I be, with such a prophecy from 'Uncle Tama' Wilson before me? Nine billions of dollars! Think of it!"

"But the most amazing thing about this extraordinary prosperity among our farmers is that they have accomplished it under a handicap which would have ruined any industry not founded upon so generous a gift of nature as the agricultural resources of this country. Imagine an industrial corporation conducting its business on a borrowed capital on which it was forced to pay eight and one-half per cent. interest every year! That is what our farmers are doing. Worse than that, they have to renew their mortgages every three or five years and pay the commissions and costs of renewal. Then the danger of foreclosure is constantly over their heads. It is small wonder that the farmers of this country dread burdening their lands with mortgages. And that is wrong. A farmer's mortgage should not be any different from the bond of a big railroad corporation or of a municipality. It should not be a burden to him. It should be a means of helping him to a more profitable development of his land.

"If we to-day think this record of a \$9,000,000,000 harvest a wonderful display of our national prosperity, what would be the results if it were made profitable for our farmers to return to the cultivation of all the abandoned farm lands of the East, if our farmers were provided the means of opening up every acre of the untilled areas of the West and of developing to their utmost of productivity all of the now half-farmed lands of the South? There is no branch of the work of our government which I like better to think on than the agricultural instruction being afforded both by the Federal and by the State governments to our farmers. I have never made a trip through our middle West that I have not been impressed with it. But aren't we giving them a half-baked pie? Isn't it quite as necessary for us to afford those farmers the necessary money with which to apply the improved methods taught them as it is to teach them? Would you teach a lad the blacksmith's trade and then deny him a bellows to his forge?"

"Cheap capital is the bellows of industry. I know of no industry in this country more sadly in need of cheap capital than our agricultural industry. I know of no place where money could be invested with greater gain to our permanent prosperity than in our farms. There is plenty of money obtainable to develop our agricultural resources to the highest degree. Our farmers and our farm lands offer security sufficient to warrant the investment of that capital. The only thing we need is a means, a mere piece of machinery, indeed, to place the farmer's offer before the investor in an attractive and readily negotiable form. That is what I propose to afford our farmers.

"I know that when one discusses the generalities of this subject the picture becomes so bright that its truth is doubted. As a matter of fact, however, there is not an atom of theory in it. It is a sound business proposition that has been put to the severest test in other countries and has for nearly half a century proved sufficient to finance the farmers of practically all Europe.

"The adoption of this plan in this country will permit the full exploitation of our agricultural resources. We will have larger crops than we now have, even in such record-breaking years of prosperity as the present one. Moreover, those crops will be produced at a lower proportionate cost to the farmer. It will give our consumers cheap food by the common-sense plan of producing food cheaply.

"Now, then, to accomplish this, what needs to be afforded the farmer is cheap money, more money and better terms. Here is the way in which it is proposed to do this: The farmer to-day, desiring to place a mortgage on his land, goes to the nearest money center. It frequently happens that local conditions have caused a scarcity of money in that particular

vicinity. If that be the case, the farmer suffers. He cannot go to a distant city, where there may be plenty of money obtainable at better rates, because the people of that city would not know whether or not his security was good and would have no means of finding out. That is why our farmers are paying one rate of interest in one State and another rate in other States. It is not that the farms are different. It is the money markets that differ. The first advantage offered the farmer in this plan is to give him a means to place his offer in any money center of the country, or of the world, for that matter. That is to be done by affording so excellent a guarantee to his mortgage offer that the investors in distant cities will not need to concern themselves with whether or not the farm on which the money is to be expended is a good one. The investor will look only to the guarantor, and the guarantor will take care that the farmer's security be sufficient to warrant the guarantee. Now, then,



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WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
President of the United States, who was renominated by the Republican National Convention of 1912, and whose sane and safe attitude on public questions has attracted the support of the thinking voters.

as the next point, the farmer places his mortgage with a private capitalist.

"It is not reasonable to ask that capitalist to tie up his money for twenty or forty years. He can spare the money only for a short time—say, three or five years. The farmer spends the money he borrows in improving his land, irrigating it, fertilizing it and purchasing better farm implements. These improvements give him a better yield of crops. His annual income is increased, but the increase cannot be expected in five years to equal the total amount of the money he borrowed to make these improvements. Still, the capitalist must have his money back. Well, the farmer must either find some one else with whom to renew his loan or else have his land sold out at foreclosure. To renew the loan he must pay additional commissions. The handicap thus placed upon the farmer is a serious one. In the plan I now propose a corporation would act as a guarantor of the farmer's mortgage and would handle the mortgage for him, and, being a corporation of a more or less permanent character, there is no need of its demanding that the farmer repay his entire loan within three or five years. It can profitably carry him for fifty or sixty years, if necessary. Also, it can allow the farmer to pay back the borrowed money bit by bit, so that his obligations will be made proportionate to his annual income."

"Where will the guarantor or the corporation that handles the mortgages get the money to loan the farmers?" I asked.

"The corporation," replied the President, "will be given authority by law to issue bonds based upon the farm-land mortgages which it holds, and these bonds will be sold just as railroad or government bonds are sold. I mentioned the guarantee which such a corporation would have to give to its bonds. That could be secured in two ways. Either the farmers could pool their lands as security, which would offer an excellent guarantee, or else, through strict government supervision and regulation, the operations of a cor-

poration could be placed on so solid a basis that its name would serve as a guarantee. Of course the mortgages held by these societies or corporations are security for their bonds.

"The government supervision or, in the case of a society of farmers, the pledge of their joint land holdings simply gives the investor added assurance that these mortgages are sufficient to cover the total of bonds. The bonds would be readily negotiable, and would, with such an excellent guarantee, no doubt find a ready market at a very low rate of interest. Then the corporation, or let us call it the land bank, would loan the money thus obtained to the farmers, charging them just a little higher interest rates than the land bank pays on its bonds. This difference would suffice to cover the expenses of operation of the land bank, and experience has proven in other countries that there can also be left a margin of profit for the organizers of the land bank, and still the farmers can be afforded money at far lower rates than they could obtain under our present antiquated system of going to a near-by individual with a private mortgage. There are other forms of agricultural credit, designed to secure farmers small loans for short periods, which we could also adopt. This other question, however, is perhaps the more important one to us now.

"Of course there is room here for harmful exploitation. There would have to be strict government supervision of the banks, to prevent any one company's issuing more bonds than its mortgages warranted or accepting mortgages of doubtful security. Uniform State legislation would be practically essential. The mortgage bonds issued by the land banks of the various States should be similar in character, so that the investor could readily understand them. Then, as a later step, national land mortgage banks could be formed, under Federal supervision, which could buy up the bonds of the State banks and issue other bonds based upon the State bank bonds. With the guarantee of a national land bank, organized under act of Congress, behind it, a land bond could be sold anywhere in Europe, and thus the farmer of America would be given the whole world instead of a single city or county, as he now has, in which to place his mortgage.

"Thus he would get cheaper money, because he could bid in the best markets of the world with a negotiable and guaranteed bond to offer; he would use more money, because a mortgage would become a benefit and not a burden and would mean larger profits to him; and he would get better terms, because he would be dealing with a permanent organization which could afford to treat him better than a private capitalist who could not spare his money for more than a few years.

"When our farmers have these advantages, we will no longer wonder at a \$9,000,000,000 crop. We have prosperity, but if we act wisely we shall have even more."

The Laughing Stock of the World.

THE OPENING of the Panama Canal will be a big boom to the commerce of the entire world. To no country will it present so big an opportunity as to the United States, particularly for extending trade with the Latin-American countries. Yet, having no merchant marine worthy the name, we lack the first essential of getting this trade. European countries and steamship lines are making the greatest preparations to secure the South American trade, while the country which is putting its hundreds of millions into the digging of the canal seems practically indifferent to the opportunity it is about to let slip from its hands.

In the early days of the republic, through governmental assistance, we built up a mercantile fleet carrying eighty per cent. of our own foreign trade and much of that of other nations. Thinking our supremacy of the sea was secure, governmental aid was withdrawn, with the effect that the percentage at once began to decline, until now we carry but eight per cent. of our trade. The nations which have the great merchant fleets of to-day all subsidize their vessels. Without a subsidy they could not maintain their grip on the commerce of the world.

Another phase of the situation should never be overlooked. Last year seventy-five per cent. of our trade was carried in English and German bottoms. What would happen to our trade if these two nations went to war—a contingency that may be realized any day? The inevitable result would be that, with English and German vessels eliminated, the merchant fleets of the rest of the world would not be equal to taking care of our trade, our products would remain on our docks and our foreign trade be hopelessly crippled. On the other hand, should the United States be involved in war, our splendid fleet of fighting ships would also be "hopelessly crippled" through the lack of auxiliaries, which can only be furnished by merchant vessels.

At whatever angle one looks at it, the lack of a merchant marine is one of our greatest national follies and justly makes us, on the eve of the opening of the Panama Canal, the laughing stock of the world.

The Motor Cycle as an Aid to Business

By HENRY WORDEN



A MEDICAL MISSIONARY.
Lecturer of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association traveling on a motor cycle with stereopticon strapped behind.



OF COMMERCIAL USE.
Going about on a motor cycle buying fresh water pearls.



A PUBLIC BOON.
City Forester Getz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., using a cycle, controls many men.



DELIVERING LETTERS TO FARMERS.
A rural letter carrier in the West who makes much faster time over his long route on a motor cycle than he could with a horse and wagon.



THE FAMILY CHARIOT.
A Toledo (O.) family riding comfortably in a three-wheeled motor cycle. Long trips can be made in this fashion.



WOMEN EASILY MANAGE IT.
An enthusiastic rider of Jacksonville, Fla., speeding along the good roads in that vicinity.



A STEED FOR THE HUNTER.
A Minnesota man on a duck shooting trip hauling his boat, dog and gun on a cart attached to his motor cycle.

"A CONVEYANCE that can go any place, at any time, with the greatest speed and least expense, is a necessity in modern business," says A. B. Coffman, ex-president of the Motor-cycle Manufacturers' Association. Logically, and with loyalty to his business, Mr. Coffman points to the motor cycle for the solution of this problem of twentieth-century commerce. In any large city—or in the country districts as well, for that matter—there is plenty of proof of the truth of Mr. Coffman's contention. The motor cycle, which upon its first appearance a few years ago was greeted somewhat with contempt by those already accustomed to the more stately automobile, has found its place—a useful place—and is beginning to fill it admirably. Mechanically it is as efficient, as complete and convenient in its own sphere as the automobile is in a larger way.

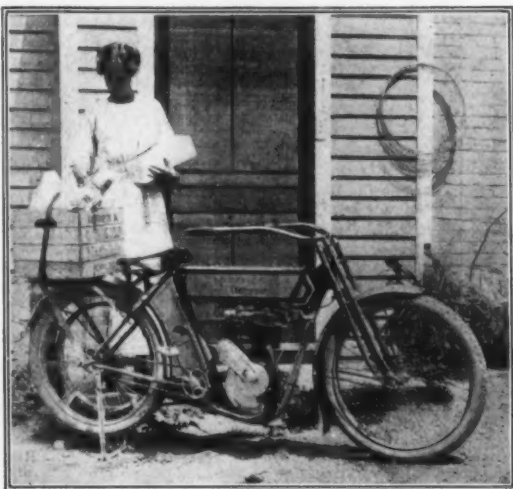
Before we had certain inventions we managed to get along very well without them. Take the telephone and steam locomotive, for instance. It would now be utterly impossible for us to give them up. This principle applies well to the motor cycle. Those who have adopted this "little brother to the automobile" could not now well do without it.

It has come to help in providing the work and in providing the pleasure of the people of this and other countries. It has created another important and energetic agency for the improvement of roads. In Europe, where roads have been under improvement for hundreds of years, motor cycling is much more general than here. Immense sums, however, are being spent upon the improvement of American roads, and the popularity of the motor cycle is already increasing in great leaps.

Moreover, motor cycles are used successfully and in comparative safety upon roads far from being smooth. On the plains and in the mountains of the West, where prairie roads are mere trails and often consist of two ruts with a hump between them, neighbors are brought nearer each other and rural commerce and recreation are aided by the use of the sturdy two-wheeler.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the phases of modern life in which the motor cycle finds use. The city, State and national governments employ it variously. In the Post-office Department the motor cycle saves a great deal of time in the handling of Uncle Sam's mail matter. An astonishingly large number of rural free delivery mail carriers cover long and lonely roads on gasoline-propelled horses, and bring the city and the country closer and closer in their intellectual and social relations.

It is probably in the rural free delivery of mail that the motor cycle finds its widest commercial field up to this time. The existence and efficiency of motor-cycle policemen is already well known to persons living in cities of any considerable size. Merchants use motor cycles for the prompt delivery of their goods. Managers of estates and ranches have in many cases abandoned the bronco for the newer steed in getting about and doing their work. Telephone and telegraph companies find motor cycles



A RUSTIC COMMISSARY WAGON.
By means of the motor cycle the grocery in the village is brought within easy distance of the farmhouse.

highly valuable in patrolling their lines or "shooting trouble."

Few of us realize how much we depend upon the telephone in our daily life. In fact, when we take the receiver off the hook, we expect immediate connection and we demand perfect service even when talking over long distances. It follows that, to give satisfaction, every bit of telephone mechanism and every inch of telephone wire shall be maintained in perfect condition. Telephone companies assert that they would now find it extremely difficult to get along without the motor cycle in their wire-maintenance departments.

As an example of what the motor cycle can do, a Milwaukee incident is quoted. Recently there was trouble on a seventeen-mile circuit of the city's fire and police alarm system. Two "trouble shooters" were started out on the same day on opposite sides of the circuit—one with a horse and the other with a motor cycle. When they met at the place on the circuit where it had been crossed by a wire of higher potential, the horse and wagon had covered but one-fourth the distance, while the motor cycle had gone the other three-fourths.

On the farm motor cycles do errands and take hurry-up trips to town. The modern farmer is a different citizen from the farmer of other days. He has his power machinery, telephone, electric lights and the rural free delivery; naturally he is also adopting the motor cycle. It is entirely practicable to carry as high as two hundred pounds of goods on one of these machines. The work that it can do is practically unlimited.

Last, but not least, the ladies are taking to the motor cycle, both in company with male riders and by themselves. The writer recently took part in a motor-cycle tour of twelve hundred miles, through portions of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, in which a sixteen-year-old girl covered the entire distance alone on a motor cycle, and often finished her day's ride with the foremost and strongest of the

men. In the same party were two expert riders, each of whom carried a lady with him, seated between the handle bars on the gasoline tank. The schedule called for more than one hundred miles a day on most of the days, and the roads included prairies, mountains, valleys and the fording of rivers. The motor cycles carried their double burdens in safety and at the same time arrived at the night controls among the very first.

All the manufacturers of American motor cycles report splendid sales for the season just ended, and all of them are making big preparations for increased output next year. The motor cycle has been weighed and not found wanting, and for the future there will be less so-called freak riding and more of the sensible use of a valuable adjunct to twentieth-century civilization.

What the Canal Will Do.

ACCORDING to present anticipations, a United States warship will pass through the Panama Canal in about a year from this time. This event will signify the completion of the greatest engineering work ever undertaken by man. There have been volumes written about the momentous changes the opening of the canal will bring to pass. New channels of communication will be opened. Distant peoples will become neighbors. Avenues of communication hitherto unknown will be discovered and utilized. The tendencies which have in these latter days been magnified of the coming unity of the human race will be wonderfully increased.

Momentous and magnificent as are the prospects which herald the opening of the canal, its greatness shrinks in contrast with the other work that has been done by the government of the United States on the Isthmus of Panama. Heretofore the tropics have been dreaded. Diseases which are indigenous there have kept settlers away. Regions teeming with natural wealth and having the most fertile soil to be found on earth have been avoided by the class of white men who have the ability, energy and capital of nation builders. Since the American occupation of the canal zone, the world has learned that it is within human power to make tropical lands as safe for residence as any others.

The significance of this knowledge dazzles the imagination. Central and South America, hitherto avoided by natives of the temperate zone, are for that reason on the eve of a probable development, the like of which the world has not seen before. The canal will make those parts of the earth more accessible. The ability of the sanitary and medical professions to banish deadly diseases will be demonstrated there. The next and only further requirement to invite settlers and capitalists is stable government, which will follow as the people now there learn of its benefits from newcomers.

Wonderful, indeed, is the achievement of the making of the Panama Canal, and more marvelous and more important to humanity is the work done by the sanitary corps on the Isthmus of Panama.

The Greatest Motor-cycle Tour on Record

Scenes and Incidents Connected with the 1,300-mile Run by the Kansas Short Grass Motor Cycling Touring Club from Garden City, Kansas, to Cheyenne, Wyoming.



A GIRL WITH WONDERFUL STAYING POWERS.

Miss Inez Patterson, aged sixteen, riding on the trail at great speed. She made the complete tour without accident of any kind and ended in good condition.



UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE SCENE.

A long line of motor cycles, masterpieces of human ingenuity, with their riders amid the scenic wonders of nature in the Garden of the Gods, Colorado.



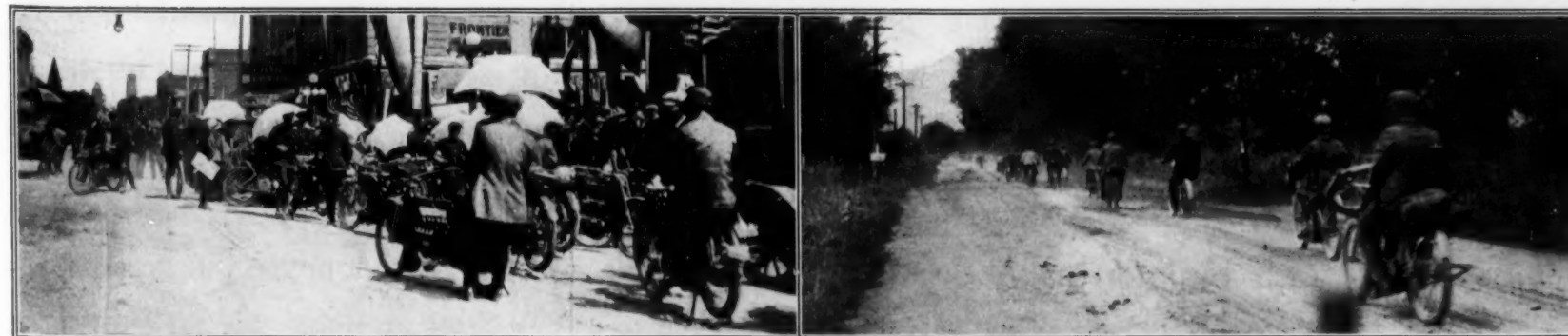
IN THE SHADOW OF THE GREAT MOUNTAINS.

A scene of sublimity and human interest. The tourists on the road south of Denver.



CROSSING A SWOLLEN STREAM.

Men and women wading through the Smoky Hills River, Kansas, and towing an auto from one bank to the other.



IN OLD CHEYENNE.

Animated street scene when the long-distance motor cycle tourists invaded the town.

GOING INTO CANON CITY.

The tourists shooting rapidly along on a level stretch of excellent road.

Note—See interesting descriptive article by H. S. Quine on page 446.



The first Cash Register method of figuring
Invented 30 years ago



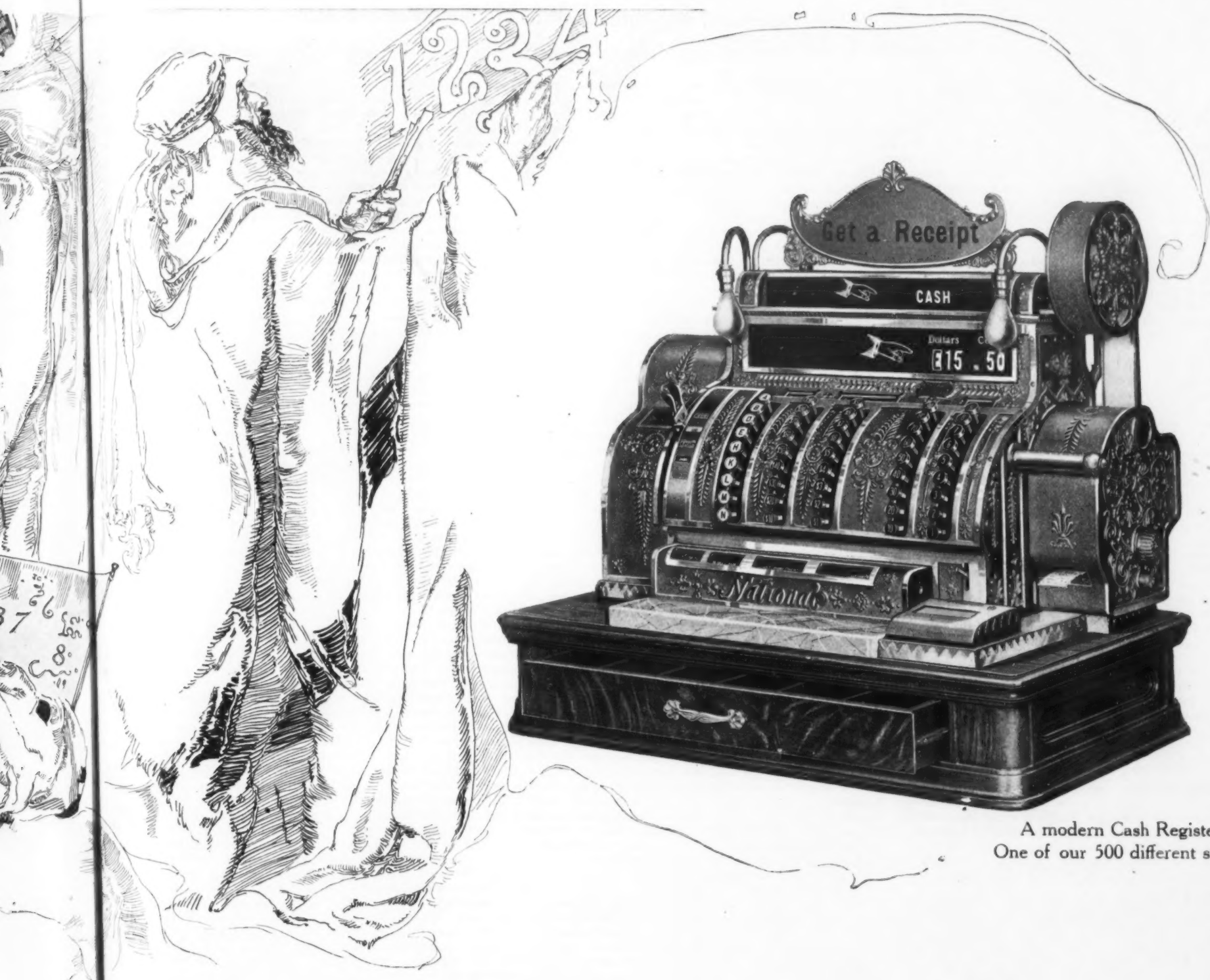
Method of Figuring Invented by the Arabians

UP to thirty years ago, the merchants of the whole world fussed and fretted along with systems of counting and recording based upon methods originated by the Arabians 6,000 years ago.

After sixty centuries, the National Cash Register marked the second great epoch in figuring. Until its invention, all business records were subjected to temptation, carelessness and the inaccuracy of human memory.

The National Cash Register makes accurate, unchangeable records of Money Received, Money

The National Cash Register Company



A modern Cash Register
One of our 500 different styles

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Paid Out, Goods sold on credit, Money deposited in your bank, Checks drawn from your bank, Goods Purchased, and all other business records.

Throughout the universe—wherever trade has made its path—National Cash Registers are stopping losses, safeguarding profits, guaranteeing the integrity of employers and their employees and warranting protection to purchasers.

More than 500 types and sizes of National Cash Registers—each meant for the special need of a particular business. Adopted by more than 250 different trades, businesses, professions and industries. More than one million have been sold.

No matter **who** you are, **what** you do or **where** you do it, if you handle money or keep records, write and find out just what sort and size of National Cash Register is built to serve **your** special requirements.

Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Remarkable 1,300 Mile Run on Motor Cycles

Covering the Plains of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and the Mountains of Colorado.

By H. S. QUINE.

NOWHERE does the motor cycle give better evidence of its practicability and usefulness, and nowhere has it more enthusiastic adherents, than in the West. The sharp staccato of its engine is enabling the progressive inhabitants of the plains to grow away from the bronco and has robbed the climbing of mountain trails of most of the terrors of that erstwhile toilsome process. Ample proof of these things is given each year by thousands, but by none more convincingly and picturesquely than by the adventurous members of the Kansas Short Grass Motor Cycling Touring Club, who each summer assemble in one of the pretty little towns of western Kansas and tour away "on their vacation." This summer the start was made at Garden City, Kan., and the trail marked by the pathfinders led north across the Kansas border into Nebraska, thence through a corner of Colorado into Wyoming, the objective of principal interest being Cheyenne.

From Cheyenne the tourists pointed their front wheels southward and entered the mountains, visiting Denver, Garden of the Gods, Pueblo, etc., returning finally to Garden City. Over thirteen hundred miles, full of sensation, adventure and pleasure, were covered by the Short Grass tourists this year. Those acquainted with prairie roads and the quality of mountain trails will readily agree that this was a remarkable achievement. There was but one accident with serious possibilities. A Kansas City rider failed to handle his mount with success at a bad point in the road, near Lamar, Neb., and was thrown. A broken foot put him out of the tour. It is worthy of note that this young man uttered no word or groan of complaint at the time of his painful accident or during a racking ride of twenty-five miles in an automobile to reach a physician. He stood the inevitable operation stoically, too; but after his companions had said good-by and he heard the roar of the engines of the leaders receding into distant softness, he wept like a child.

The West produces its own quality of manhood and womanhood. Western motor cycledom has its own ethical code. The Indian-like endurance of the hundred-odd men who participated in the Short Grass run and the merry cheerfulness under all circumstances of the ladies who accompanied a number of the male riders were typical of the readiness and efficiency of Western citizenship. The start, as before indicated, was at Garden City; the time, Sunday morning, August 11th. All day long on Saturday the members came pounding into town, arriving with grand curves and sweeps and sputterings and glad smiles and greetings before the hotel that was headquarters. All Garden City was out bright and early to see the start. They had to be. There were obvious reasons why they could not sleep, even if they desired.

Dr. B. J. Patterson, of Pratt, Kan., president of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists and also secretary of the Short Grass Club, officiated as starter, seeing that the riders got away with proper intervals of time and space between them. Dr. Patterson is an enthusiastic motor cyclist. Unfortunately, just a week before the tour he was in a collision; "the other fellow" was an automobile, so during the Short Grass run Dr. Patterson nursed a broken shoulder and rode in a four-wheeler.

The motor cycles numbered nearly one hundred.

* See interesting photos on page 443.

In addition, there were several automobiles. One, a powerful and speedy truck decked out in a prairie schooner top, carried extra clothing, luggage and the trinkets that accumulated. Another was a speedy touring car, used by Dr. Patterson and his wife and representatives of a tire company. Dr. Patterson's daughter Inez, aged sixteen, rode a motor cycle throughout the tour, unaccompanied, finished well up to the front at the end of each day's work and was quite the heroine of the event. Sensibly clad in khaki, with short skirt and leggings, she was a graceful figure, speeding along the prairie roads and taking hairbreadth hazards with coolness and precision.

Scott City, Kan., forty miles from Garden City, was the first stop. The streets of the little town were dotted with men, women and children when the tourists swept down upon them that Sunday morning, and divine worship was forgotten so long as the "sicklers" were there. The heat was intense.

After a rest, a start was made for Oakley. On this lap of the tour probably the most exciting adventure of the entire outing was encountered. The road led away across the prairies, through territory in which it was eighteen miles to a house, and then wound down into the valley of the Smoky Hills River. No such modern convenience as a bridge had been provided. The river was "up." Fording was the only solution, of course. The president's car, which had been setting the pace, was the first to plunge in. The machine shouldered bravely ahead for a short distance, then there was a splash of water in the carburetor, silence and a cessation of progress.

It required only a few minutes for these ready Westerners to plunge into the warm, muddy water, attach a towline and snake the balky automobile to dry land on the "other side of Jordan." The rest of the automobiles were taken across in the same way. The motor cyclists who attempted to ride through the water, spurred by the friendly jeers of their companions, met the same fate as the automobiles, so all were finally either pushed along the muddy bottom or carried clear of the water by groups of riders, who helped each other. Two hours' delay at the river, Oakley, twenty-six miles from Scott City, was reached in time for late lunch, and then the journey was resumed. Twenty-three miles over level roads were left behind in record time, and the tourists entered Colby, where there was another short rest, after which the sixty-mile drive to Atwood, Kan., was undertaken. The night was spent at Atwood. This was a sample day. Its details have been recited to support the contention that the motor cycle has a real sphere of usefulness in the West. One hundred and forty-nine miles were traversed. A river was forded. The sun was exceedingly hot. The roads were—Well, what's the use?

The tourists averaged well above one hundred miles a day for the whole run. There was very little trouble with the machines. Given oil and gasoline, they chugged cheerfully along, day in, day out, through rain and mud as well as sun and alkali dust, so that each night there were few, if any, stragglers who failed to reach the night controls. As the days wore on and the miles accumulated, skins were burned to rich bronze and all suggestions of spick-and-span appearance disappeared. Yet there was no faltering or flagging. Every day brought its fun, its adventures, and before the time for parting came, the party

had been welded by common experience into a large and happy family, in which every one called every one by his first name and the exalted Dr. Patterson became plain "Doc."

A baseball team, with uniforms and real ball-playing ability, was one of the accompaniments of the tour. The way those boys tore miles and miles across the plains into a town and then proceeded to wallop the home team before tearing out again was marvelous, as well as astonishing and disturbing to some of the natives.

Another spectacular feature was the presence of two professional motor-cycle racing men—Wells Bennett, champion of Kansas, and Paul Warner, central district champion of the F. A. M. A great many of the live little towns in that part of the West possess half-mile dirt tracks and considerable sporting blood. Whenever there was such a track, the tourists held a race meet, arranged for in advance by their pathfinders, and Mr. Bennett and Mr. Warner went out against each other, stirred up the dust and the echoes, made startling time, and incidentally took down the prize money amid the applause of their comprehending and appreciative fellow-travelers.

Messrs. Bennett and Warner were just as speedy in cross-country riding as on the tracks, too. Each carried a young lady with him, "on the tank," throughout. It is recorded that Mr. Bennett led the procession from Oakley to Colby—young lady and all—at a speed greater than seventy miles an hour. All of which, we Easterners must admit, was "going some." Hard roads made but little difference to the riders. They plunged on and on, taking tumbles good-naturedly, straightening handle bars and pedals with only their arms or with improvised levers, and turning what might have been a nerve-racking endurance run into a picnic.

From Atwood to Stratton, Neb., thirty-five miles, from there to Waneta, and then to Imperial, Neb., made up the second day's run. The route, roughly outlined, to the end of the story, touched Venango, Lamar, Julesburg, Col. (where a chicken dinner was served in a park); Iliff, Sterling, Cheyenne, Greeley, Denver, Colorado Springs, Canyon City (Royal Gorge), Pueblo, Fowler, Rocky Ford, Los Animas, Holly, Laken and Garden City. The total distance covered was 1,373 miles.

The Short Grass Club riders are boosters for good roads, and they need them. While occasional stretches of prairie, on which the sod had scarcely been penetrated by wheels and hoofs, were smooth, making fast, safe riding possible, the majority of "highways" were such as would have compelled the average Eastern rider to give up in despair after a short distance. Your Western rider does not hesitate when he approaches a treacherous place, a mud hole or other incident of the kind. He "opens her up" and goes through. That's how he obtains the miles. Motor cycles cover the roads much more speedily than automobiles possibly can do. They require only a few inches of track. It is common practice in the West for motor cyclists to get into a rut along the road and travel from sixty to eighty miles an hour, without accident. These are facts.

Next year the Short Grass tourists propose to "do" Yellowstone Park. Those who "did" this year's tour are already planning for the enjoyable, if strenuous, time that is in prospect.

Who Are to Blame?

OUR LEADERS of finance and industry are spending millions for fads and philanthropies. They are making no effort to combat socialistic tendencies that threaten a revolution unless suppressed.

It is true that a few of our bolder advocates and thinkers, like Senator Root, Chancellor Day, ex-Governor Black, Paul D. Cravath and James M. Beck, have spoken plainly in public on this subject; but the tide is unrestrained and the current still running against our railroads, established industries and men of wealth. There seems to be no end to the propositions for oppressive and experimental legislation, some of them most radical and indefensible.

The cause is not far to seek. Everybody knows it.

The strength of the revolutionary movement comes from its support and advocacy by a few influential newspapers and magazines. Only a few—by no means the majority—of the popular publications are in line with the radical sentiment that bodes so much ill. One publisher, with a yellow newspaper in several large cities, is doing most of the mischief. The muck-raking of the magazines is limited to three or four. It is strange that the vast majority of the thrifty, whose property rights are involved in this condition, whose right to bequeath their own estates is even contested in some of the so-called conservative States, should be so supine. Think of the Empire State of New York enacting a collateral inheritance tax so drastic that, in less than a year after it was placed on the statute-books, it had driven \$400,000,000 of capital out of the commonwealth!

The most surprising fact is that those who have most at stake are apparently taking no steps to

counteract the influence of the muck-rakers. It has been charged that great financial interests control influential newspapers and magazines. This is ridiculous. Incredible as it may seem, instead of doing this, they are the main support of their defamers and detractors. It is the advertising income that maintains the muck-rakers, and most of it is the advertising of the very "interests" that the yellow journals and muckers denounce. Whether it be indifference or fear on the part of the so-called "interests" may be a matter of opinion, but there can be no question that the muck-rakers ascribe the timidity of the "interests" to both fear and cowardice. They make this evident unmistakably by accepting the patronage of the railroads and industrial corporations for their advertising pages, while continuing their attacks on both in their editorial columns. Thus the advertiser pays his money to support his defamer.

Is it surprising that muck-raking continues and that the question is asked whether, from the selfish standpoint, the policy of the yellow press is not the more profitable and popular? While the railroads were contending for fair play before the Interstate Commerce Commission and while industrial corporations were pleading for their lives in the courts, their advertising patronage was filling the pages of the publications that were most bitterly assailing them.

The president of the American Hosiery Association, at one of its meetings, warned the members against giving their support to publications that were undermining prosperity. He addressed his remarks publicly to its members, some of whom are among the leading patrons of the advertising columns of the muck-rakers. He was met by the statement,

on their behalf, that they did not place their own advertisements, but intrusted them to advertising agencies. This was begging the question. Every advertiser makes his own choice of an agent to place his business. There is no dearth of agents and no scarcity of independent, influential, unprejudiced and popular mediums to reach the public. The advertiser has his own choice both of an advertising agent and of advertising mediums.

One of the worst results of the promiscuous attacks on public men by the muck-rakers and the yellow press is its tendency to drive fit and capable men out of public life. The independent and courageous man prefers a private station to a public place when he finds himself unjustly assailed. A weak-kneed but well-intentioned public man goes over into the enemy's camp and joins the muckers, because he feels that he has no one to defend him or to give him fair play. He either yields to the demands of the muck-rakers or ceases his activity against the vicious legislation they advocate.

The pusillanimous conduct of some of the so-called "interests" provokes no fear among their opponents and is worthy of no respect from others. In one instance we are told of a prominent industrial corporation that gave its advertising patronage to a publication that was assailing it, and, when asked for an explanation, replied, "Blackmail!" What respect could be had for a corporation that would make such a humiliating confession? How much more commendable the conduct of one of the greatest advertisers in the country in making open warfare on every publication that he has found following muck-raking tactics? "There's a reason!"

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James J. Hill at Seventy-four

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for "Leslie's Weekly"

JAMES J. HILL at seventy-four, who has developed an empire, is one of the most remarkable and interesting personalities this country has ever known. A pioneer—a poor boy who began without a cent—he has revolutionized rail transportation and is to-day probably the greatest railroad man in the world. As a soil developer he has no peer. Acquainted with every important detail of his vast system, which, supplemented by steamship lines, now goes from Buffalo through the Great Lakes and Canada clear around the globe to Japan, Mr. Hill is now eager for more conquests of the soil. He does not dwell on past performances, but in



TWO RAILROAD PRESIDENTS.
James J. Hill (to the left) and Carl R. Gray, head of the Great Northern.

these later years devotes a still larger portion of his time to developing his territory. Mr. Hill is primarily the friend of the farm and the farmer. "To build a railroad is not so hard if you have the money," he told me; "but the thing is to get the crop." And he gets it! In 1880 the Great Northern (his road) moved 5,234,339 bushels of grain; in 1912 the estimate is 155,000,000 bushels—a stupendous increase.

What Mr. Hill thinks of some of the agricultural colleges does not always look good in print. He holds out the greatest encouragement to the soil professors, but if they do not keep up with his progressive pace the empire builder threatens all sorts of things.

"The agricultural school of Minnesota State University, while its intentions may have been good enough," Mr. Hill declared in my presence, "has not,



WHERE HILL ONCE CLERKED.
In this country store and post-office James J. Hill held his first job.

in the twenty-five years of its existence, been worth twenty-five cents to the State."

As an afterthought he added, "Some say we should put agriculture in the high and grade schools. Such talk is all very well, but if we are to wait until these children are old enough to work them, our farms won't be good enough to support four whip-poor-wills to an acre."

It might be said that the great American fault is to criticize and tear down rather than to offer a remedy. James J. Hill, marvelous constructor that he is, does not fall into this error. His motto is, "We'll show them." When he criticizes a laggard agricultural col-

lege for playing politics instead of improving the soil, he never fails to prescribe the remedy.

An example of this was when, three years ago, he sent his old friend, Professor Thomas Shaw, out to Montana, where the people thought their ranges were only good enough for cattle and sheep. A record of Professor Shaw's work there reads like fiction. If it did not come from Mr. Hill, I myself would doubt it.

"Two years ago the Great Northern received 250 cars of grain from the entire State of Montana," said Mr. Hill. "Last year we had 3,000 cars from Montana, and this year we are booked for 10,000 cars from there. The 'old man' (Professor Shaw) is getting his work in all right."

Not in Mr. Hill's career has he undertaken more unique demonstrations than those which he is now revealing to the agricultural experts of the Northwest. He shows the farmer what he can do on his own (the farmer's) land. Mr. Hill actually hires the farmer to submit to the experiment, and then gives him the increased crop and the beneficial advice free of charge.

"My difficulty has been to get the farmer to follow instructions," said Mr. Hill, explaining the newest method. "He wants to do it his way. He receives from me \$8 per acre for five acres of his farm, on the implicit condition that he must work the field as I tell him."

The average yield of wheat of nineteen out of twenty-five of Mr. Hill's five-acre tracts was thirty-two bushels to the acre, while the average on the adjoining fields, same land, was only twenty-two bushels to the acre. He beat the farmer at his own game and on home grounds.

Barley, on one of Mr. Hill's "we will show them" plots in Minnesota, averaged forty-four bushels to the acre, where the farmer adjoining had thirty-two bushels. In North Dakota he scored his neighbors two to one on barley. His average was fifty bushels to the acre, and the farmer's next door was twenty-four. Mr. Hill's results appear to be almost incredible, but he is going stronger every season.

"Minnesota will have to hump itself to keep ahead of Montana," Mr. Hill said, by way of arousing the farmers of those States. "In Montana this year, in some parts, they only had 3.3 inches of rain from seedtime until the middle of August. The average crop of wheat there was seventeen bushels per acre, while the average crop in Minnesota (where there is more rainfall) for the last ten years has been less than fourteen bushels to the acre. In the last twenty-five years Minnesota has gone from an average of twenty-two bushels per acre to an average of less than fourteen bushels per acre. If we go down six bushels further per acre, the land won't be worth cultivating. There is no time to be lost."

More citizens turned out to honor Mr. Hill on his seventy-fourth birthday than the entire Northwest territory had population when he first dreamed of connecting the Great Lakes with the Pacific Ocean. An auditorium in St. Paul larger than Madison Square Garden in New York was not vast enough to hold his friends. It was the biggest dinner party that section of the country ever saw. Scottish pipers got into action, a splendid chorus sang "Silver Threads among the Gold," and "movies" flashed across the great hall showed him, as natural as life, driving the golden spike on a new branch of his road in Oregon. Mr. Hill is usually ahead of the procession, but for once he had to take a place in the reviewing stand. However, it may be said that he did not stay there long, for he started a few minutes later to make what those present said was one of the most interesting speeches he had ever made—not, however, before Mr. Hill had left his place at the table to give to his wife, with his compliments, the flowers out of the huge loving cup which the citizens of Twin Cities had presented him. Mrs. Hill was sitting with members of her family in an adjoining box, screened by palms, and possibly not a half dozen persons in the thousand and over diners knew of her

(Continued on page 448.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Pabst Extract American Girl Calendar 1913

The American girl at home and abroad, is famed for her beauty, her grace, and her charming feminine ways.

All that is characteristic of the typical American girl is artistically portrayed in this newest Pabst American Girl Calendar. The face, the form, the pose, the garb—make a composite picture of womanly beauty that cannot fail to call forth the admiration of everyone.

Picture in your mind this beautiful calendar seven inches wide and thirty-six inches long, exquisitely printed in twelve delicately blended colors. The size, the subject and the color scheme lend themselves perfectly to the adornment of any room, home, den or office.

No advertising matter whatever, not even the title nor the months, are printed on the front.

Scores of calendars, far less artistic, are sold every year at 75c to \$2.00 each, but we send you this calendar free, hoping it will serve to remind you that

Pabst Extract The Best Tonic

strengthens the weak and builds up the overworked—relieves insomnia and conquers dyspepsia—helps the anaemic and turns nerve exhaustion into active healthy vim—encourages listless convalescence to rapid recovery—assists nursing mothers and reinvigorates old age.

The United States Government specifically classifies Pabst Extract as an article of medicine—not an alcoholic beverage.

Order a Dozen from Your Druggist
Insist Upon It Being "Pabst"

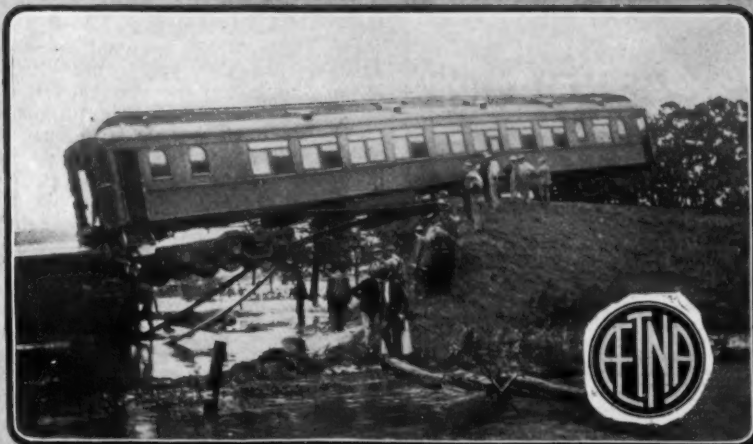
This Calendar Free

All we ask is that you send us ten cents, stamps or coin, to cover cost of packing and mailing. The demand for these beautiful calendars will be heavy, so write at once if you wish one.

PABST EXTRACT CO.
Dept. 5 Milwaukee, Wis.



AETNA-IZED?



\$3,250 INSURANCE FOR \$10

LIFE and ACCIDENT Insurance under the famous AETNA TEN DOLLAR COMBINATION

Issued by the AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut—the largest company in the world writing Life, Accident, Health and Liability Insurance.

In extent and variety of protection this policy is without a rival.

For \$10 a Year (in "Preferred" Occupations) this policy pays:

- \$2,000 for death from Travel, Elevator or Burning Building Accident.
- \$1,000 for death from Ordinary Accident.
- \$2,000 for loss of limbs or sight as a result of Travel Accident.
- \$1,000 for loss of limbs or sight, as a result of Ordinary Accident.

The above amounts accumulate Ten Per Cent. each year for five years without additional cost.

\$250 FOR DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE—No Medical Examination Required.

The Accumulations, Double Benefits and Life Insurance provided by this Ten Dollar Combination make possible the payment of \$3,250 at a cost of less than THREE CENTS A DAY in addition to weekly indemnity for total or partial disability from accident.

SEND IN THE COUPON TO-DAY

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. (Drawer 1341) Hartford, Conn. LESLIE'S Tear off
I am under 55 years of age and in good health. Tell me about AETNA Ten Dollar Combination.
My name, business address and occupation are written below.



A Permanent Edge

You can keep your razor constantly keen, so it will give you a close, comfortable shave every day, if you use our

New Torrey Honing Strop

You don't need any experience or any special skill—the new strop will do it all. The sharpening side is prepared with our newly discovered sharpening dressing. This is our secret and no other strop in the world has it. That is why the New Torrey Strop keeps your razor in so much better condition than any other strop. If your dealer cannot show you the New Torrey Honing Strop—write us for full information. Booklet, all about shaving, sent free on request.

Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Get a Torrey Razor—the Best Made.

Every dealer who is not now selling the New Torrey Honing Strop should write at once for our special proposition.

J. R. TORREY CO., Dept. AC, Worcester, Mass.

The Select—But Useful Gifts You Want

are fully shown and described in our new 1912 Catalog. Among the season's latest novelties

The Friendship Pin

stands pre-eminent. Solid Gold, No. L-740. Price \$1.00.

Tie Clasp

Solid Gold set with Diamond Chip. No. L-9106. Price \$1.50.

Cuff Links Solid Gold set with Diamond Chip. No. L-5087. Price \$1.50.

Utility is the mark of good gifts. Our catalog contains excellent suggestions. Write today for copy.

The Tanke Co.

Established 1856

378 Main Street Buffalo, N. Y.

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The Old Fan Says:

(Continued from page 440.)

worded thusly: 'A scheduled game postponed for legal cause, called before it became a regulation game or terminating with the score tied, shall, unless the schedule explicitly provides to the contrary, be played off on the grounds for which it was scheduled before the succeeding scheduled game for the other city shall be contested, and the dates assigned for subsequent games shall thereupon be moved forward.'

"Now, that rule reads very clearly, doesn't it? And Mr. Lynch had a hand in framing it. And yet, according to the published newspaper reports, after the first contest in Boston, in which the game was called on account of darkness, with the score tied at 6 to 6 after eleven innings of play, President Lynch stated that the play-off of the tie would take place at the Polo Grounds the following day. It is further stated that the National League executive boarded a train for New York City and reached Providence before an urgent telegram from baseball officials in Boston called him back.

"Before saying 'Good-night,' George, I want to tell you another funny story. In London there is a paper published called the *Observer*, and occasionally it goes out of its way to chide us poor Americans concerning things of which it apparently knows least. Recently it unboomed itself of the following: 'The best thing that can be said, from an English standpoint, of baseball, is that it is a more sane game than American football—which is not saying very much. With the Americans it is something more than a game; it is an obsession, more widespread and more compelling even than the cult of professional football over here. To the university and public-school man baseball has never appealed, and I doubt very much whether it ever will; there is too much of the show about it for his tastes. No; the truth is that in England we have already as many games as we can do with, and many better games than baseball, for which we have good cause to be thankful. And as long as our home products satisfy us, we have no use for the imported article.'

"I trust, George, you get the latter part of that scream in particular. I don't know what these Englishmen have to be satisfied over. The things our boys have done to them in the Olympic contests, most of us refrain from repeating often out of sheer pity. As to yacht racing—well, we've beaten them there so many times I've lost count, though I haven't forgotten the childish yell one of their distinguished or extinguished sons put up a few years back over his defeat. They can't wrestle and they can't box. Perhaps it's cricket over which they are gloating. Well, if I ever have a son and he shows any inclination for that game in preference to baseball, I'll take him to the woodshed first, and afterward make him play croquet or fly a kite. Some fine day, just for a joke, we'll take some ball team of ours, show them how to play cricket for a week, and then go over and trim the best clubs England can produce. The whole outfit, over there should keep very mum when athletics are discussed, but occasionally they think of the things we have done to them in the Olympic frolics, and they can't help giving tongue to the pain that grips their 'innies' in consequence."

James J. Hill at Seventy-four.

(Continued from page 447.)

presence. Yet Mr. Hill at that time thought of his wife above everybody else.

During his remarks which followed, he showed in statistical references what a remarkable knowledge he had of the country's progress and how he kept track of the details of his own great enterprises. His reference to the mines of that section of the country and the up-to-date manner in which the ore is handled was particularly enlightening.

Mr. Hill's physical condition is most gratifying. He never undertook finer work than he is accomplishing right now. His present-day capacity for work is amazing and he seems to thrive on it. Mr. Hill is a noted public speaker and more in demand throughout the Northwest than the most popular presidential candidate. He talks to the farmers in a language which they can understand and has a way of making his

prophecies come true. On some of his speechmaking tours lately he has been working twelve hours out of the twenty-four. James J. Hill is one good, red-blooded American who is getting results. Mr. Hill will long continue to be a living factor in the great Northwest. After his monumental service there, he can never be forgotten.

Size of Currency Reduced.

THE NEW paper currency now contemplated by the Treasury Department is to be six inches long by two and one-half wide, whereas current paper money is seven and three-eighths long by three and one-eighth wide. Its adoption would approximately reduce the present standard one-third. If the contemplated change is effected, these smaller bills, which are the exact size of the Spanish peso, will take the place of all paper currency now in circulation. While there are many arguments in favor of the new size bill, the greatest one against it is the fact that counterfeiting is rendered easier with the reduced photographs, so it is stated by experts in detecting spurious currency. The present bills are made on plates of four. Five of the new bills can be engraved on the same size plate, greatly lessening the required printing for an issue. The Treasury Department has also decided to use power presses, and the combination of these two factors will greatly reduce the printing force required, thus creating a vast yearly saving for the department.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

PUBLIC sentiment strongly condemns the man who, having the opportunity to do so, fails to make proper provision for his family in case of his death. The late Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who was not afraid to speak out what he thought, once voiced this view emphatically when asked his opinion about life insurance. The great preacher answered, "I have known men who had an income of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year who did not leave one penny to the surviving household. The death of such a man is a defalcation, an outrage, a swindle. He did not die, he absconded."

More than one other clergyman has spoken out in meeting in regard to the head of the family providing for his loved ones in case he should be taken away. The famous Rev. Thomas Guthrie once said, "When I first came to Edinburgh to get ahead in the world, the people sometimes laughed at my blue stockings and cotton umbrella; but I did not care, for I was paying my premium on a life insurance that would keep my family comfortable should I die—and that was more than some of them were doing."

This attitude is becoming more and more popular. The average man now would rather carry a cotton umbrella and put up with the smiles of his neighbors than flourish a silk one with the dread that his wife might go hungry should a catastrophe happen to him.

K., Bristow, Iowa: The Phoenix Mutual of Hartford is one of the oldest of the New England companies and stands well.

J., Cleveland: The Pittsburgh Life has been established about nine years and is apparently doing a moderate business with a fairly moderate rate of expense.

K., Bloomington, Ill.: The Security Life Insurance Co. of America was organized about ten years ago. It reports a moderate surplus and a pretty heavy rate of expense.

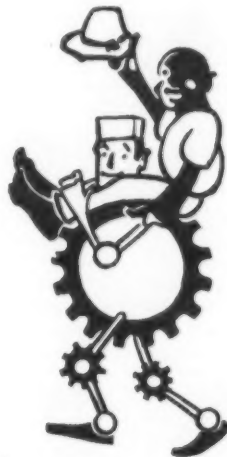
D., Philadelphia: The Columbian National of Boston has been organized ten years and reports an increasing business with a fair excess of income over disbursements, which are naturally heavy in a company in competition with the long established ones.

H., Chicago: I presume you desire an annuity. That is you turn over so much money to an insurance company and in return for it you receive an annual income. The New York Life and many other companies sell annuities on a very satisfactory basis. State your age and write to the president of the New York Life, New York City, for an annuity table. Look over it at your convenience.

D., Springfield, Mass.: The \$10 combination policy issued by the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, which embraces life and accident insurance, looks more acceptable to me than the rather curious and complicated combination policy to which your letter refers. State your age and write to the Aetna Life Co., Drawer 1341, Hartford, Ct., and if you are under 55 years of age and in good health you ought to be acceptable.

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Allan C. Hoffman

Are We Going Too Fast?

By JOAN STRICKLAND.

THE THEORY of the development of the individual, which is being practiced so vigorously and to such an alarming extent by so many would-be-progressive fathers and mothers, is, like all other new and untried theories, largely overdone.

The American child of to-day stands more than a fair chance of growing into a generation of selfish and egotistical grown-ups, of which the nation, as a nation, will not be proud. Instead of practicing the old theory of spare the rod and spoil the child, our good American mothers and fathers, who desire above all things to promote the general welfare of posterity, are doing everything in their power to spoil the child by over-development of his individuality, and are creating within him a selfish desire to rule everything around him.

At a later stage in life, when he gets out in the world and finds that he has no doting parent present to listen attentively, oftentimes almost breathlessly, to every precious word he utters, and no fond and caressing aunt or uncle to dwell at length on his marvelous qualities, he soon learns to regret that he was not taught, while a child, to consider the wishes of others. For this over-development of the individual means nothing more nor less than a tendency to stimulate and encourage one's personal desires at the expense of every one with whom he comes in contact, and there can be but one result—a strong dislike by his fellow-men and their involuntary effort to retard his progress in any line.

Going back a century, we have the child who was taught, first of all, respect for his elders. Then, a child who did not rise when an older person came into the room, who did not answer respectfully "Yes, sir," or "No, sir," or who did not speak in a quiet and deferential manner when spoken to was termed an incorrigible and was not to be tolerated.

That age turned out a generation of thoughtful parents, who began the study of the child, and, as a consequence, the next generation became a broader-minded, bigger-natured and keener-brained race of people, who conceived noble thoughts and did great work. Not content with this stage of development, the next generation—our present one—carries the study of the child to a far greater length and is studying the individual to the extent that the young master or miss is likely to forget that there are others in the world who also are being developed; and each is growing up with the feeling that everything and everybody must bow to his supreme will, and he retains this attitude until it is knocked out of him by rough contact with the outer world. If he happens to be a person of remarkable force, he survives the knocks and is perhaps the better for them; but, even so, he lacks a certain fineness which, for the very highest development of character, should be innate. If he is of the average, the hard knocks make a deep impression, and, according to the amount of strength and will power which he possesses, he either lapses into the mediocre class or he goes down in the crush.

Everywhere to-day, among the well educated and thoughtful, is the development of the individual being cultivated. Proud fathers and fond mothers take their children out with them where they once were left at home, with a nurse to care for them or to care for each other, as the financial status of the family dictated. They neglect their friends in order to engage in conversation with the child and to call to his attention points of interest that might possibly escape his notice. They have the Young Americas at the dinner table, and their guests are ignored in order that they may discuss with Bobby or Dorothy some trivial happening of the day. For Bobby and Dorothy are developing, and not for a moment must they be neglected. And not only do they give their own attention to the children, but their guests, too, must enter into the conversation and center interest upon the topic of the moment. Could a child do other than consider this his little world? This lack of consideration and deliberate thoughtlessness soon breed egoism—and when egoism enters, all high motives are crowded out.

Granting that it is a wise and well-

rewarded idea to develop the child, to make the most of his natural ability, and granting that it brings forth the greatest powers, still, when the individual lacks moral courage, thoughtfulness and consideration, and when this lack applies for three or four generations, we are going to have in this grand new country of ours a race of people so selfish, so inconsiderate and so despotic that there will be a revolt, and we will then turn back, and fond fathers and doting mothers will begin the development of a new species of the individual—a species that will have added to the qualifications of the present-day highly developed child a broader mind and a finer instinct. But much will have to be undone that we are now doing before that stage can be reached. Why make it so hard for that generation to produce a big and generous type of people, merely by failing to use good judgment in developing this one?

Book Reviews.

THE story of the ambitious American student of art in Paris has been told many times, with various degrees of truth. In "Fame Seekers," by Alice Woods, illustrated by May Wilson Preston, the subject is treated from a viewpoint somewhat novel and in all respects sane. The figures in the fiction will stand for veritable types, and the tale is interesting and modern in development and climax. New York: George H. Doran Company. Price, \$1.20, net.

Frederick Palmer writes tales of a dramatic sort, and his "Over the Pass" maintains his reputation as a vivid romancer. It is a story in which characters typifying both East and West figure with compelling interest. The hero goes West for his health, rescues the heroine from a bad man, and in spite of their fathers' enmity he wins her after complications necessary to the tale. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.35, net.

"The Burgundian," by Marion Polk Angellotti, is an old-fashioned romance of love and adventure, written with modern art. The scenes are laid in Provence and in Paris, in the time of King Charles VI., and Rosamonde is the chief figure. It is a story that will please those fond of the thrilling and the objective. New York: The Century Company. Price, \$1.30, net.

"The Battle of Baseball," by C. H. Claudy, who confesses that he is "crazy over the game," will be devoured by young baseball enthusiasts and read with interest by older "fans," as it is written by an expert as to the fine points of the game, and its illustrations are full and varied. New York: The Century Company. Price, \$1.50, net.

To readers who like detective stories and the mysteries such tales necessarily cover and uncover, "A Chain of Evidence," by Carolyn Wells, will afford the usual interest and thrills. In this story, as in others of a like genre that this author has written, Fleming Stone, "the American Sherlock Holmes," is an absorbing figure as he follows the tangled threads to an unwinding. Philadelphia: The Lippincott Company. Price, \$1.25, net.

An Appreciated Tribute.

From the New York "Christian Advocate."

IT IS so refreshing to see a broad-gauged treatment of foreign missions in a secular paper, and is so indicative of the sincerity with which one of the best periodicals in the United States deals with religious questions, that we transfer almost bodily to our columns an editorial which recently appeared in LESLIE'S WEEKLY on "Christianity in China."

A Good Word for "Leslie's."

From the "Woman Voter" of October.

WE CALL the attention of our readers to the remarkable cover picture of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for September 12th. It is a representation of white slavery in the grip of the corrupt police. Those who have followed the march of police events in New York will find a relation between this picture, the present situation and the stand of the Woman Suffrage Party with regard to Chinatown and one of its social workers, Rose Livingstone.

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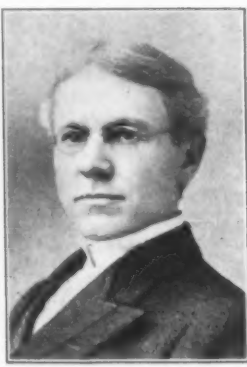
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

WHAT will happen? That is the question that a large number of my readers have been asking me of late. They want to know what result the election will have on the security market. They are asking what will happen if a change in the administration is decided upon and what kind of a change may be expected.

I shall not undertake to predict the results of the approaching election. I leave that to the newspapers, with their so-called test ballots, and to the politicians, whom no one believes—especially on the eve of election day. I may have my own impression, opinion, judgment or whatever you may be pleased to call it. Everybody is entitled to that, and half the time most of us are wrong.

The one prediction that will stand is this—that if the approaching election forecasts a radical change in the government at Washington and in its economic policy—I will not say its financial policy, we cannot look for a stronger market for American securities, either at home or abroad.

Everybody must have noticed that, throughout the presidential campaign, all the candidates have been making their most earnest, I might almost say most pitiful, appeals to what has been called "the labor vote." Every candidate has told how much he has done or expects to do for the workingmen. The more that one candidate promises, the more his competitor adds on top of it. This is nothing new. We have had the same sort of political diet during every political campaign for the last twelve years.

Things used to be different. The appeals of the candidates used to be made to the great business interests of the country, because it was believed and understood—and it was a fact—that if the business interests were prosperous, the workingmen would also be prosperous, and if business interests were destroyed, the working masses would suffer.

It would seem as if this lesson had been impressed upon all the people by the wonderful prosperity brought about during President McKinley's administration. But wisdom is not always found in politics. Too often the politician is a good ways removed from a statesman. Too often he is the graduate of the saloon, the tavern or the street.

This country has been afflicted of late with a lot of cheap demagogues, who have lifted themselves into power over much abler, better and more trustworthy men by pretending to be the special champions of "the dear people." They have been so successful in fooling the public and themselves by this pretense that the great business interests of the

country have not only been neglected, but trampled upon and relegated to the rear.

This sort of thing cannot go on very long without endangering the prosperity of the business men, the manufacturers, the railways and the captains of industry. There are those, I am sorry to say, who, in the light of this situation, are perfectly willing to have an upheaval not only in politics, but also in business, on the ground that the sooner it comes, the quicker we shall get over it and be restored to our senses once more. Some are talking this way who ought to know better. A season of hard times may not be such a terrible experience for those who have abundant resources, but it entails the severest hardships and often a long period of suffering on countless millions of deserving toilers, whose industry deserves a better reward.

I have lived a good many years in close touch with commercial and financial interests. I know something of the struggles of poverty. My deepest sympathies are sincerely for those who are fighting for a foothold. Again and again have I seen these toilers deceived, betrayed and sacrificed by heartless demagogues calling themselves politicians and even statesmen.

I shudder to think that perhaps the same sacrifice is about to be made. There are those who say that the only way to teach some people is by a bitter experience; but what of those who suffer for the thoughtlessness of others, as so many always do?

I do not say that a change in the administration will bring about at once an unsettlement of business conditions. This would be unfair; but I do say that if a change of administration should be followed by a proclamation that the incoming government proposes to uproot the existing order of things and to continue the policy of smashing the railways, busting our industries and opening our doors wider than ever for the admission of the products of Canadian and other farms and of German, French, English, Japanese and even Chinese factories, prosperity will quickly take wings.

The great business interests of this country have not taken such an active part in the conduct of the campaign and in the selection of candidates and the making of platforms as they should have done. It will be their turn to wake up and to bestir themselves if, at the approaching election, an upheaval of the government is decided upon, unless the new administration speedily makes known its intention to follow a conservative course.

Under existing conditions, the stock market is only a trader's market—that is, for those who speculate for a profit of two or three points. With assurances of stability in our economic, financial and commercial policies, we might well expect to enter upon a new era of prosperity. The magnificent crops, the approaching completion of the Panama Canal, the silent liquidation going on for five years, all justify a hopeful outlook.

There are those who believe that, in spite of the results of election day,

(Continued from page 451.)

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J. R. Finlay, Mining Engineer

We are absolutely independent and have no interest in the sale of stocks or promotions. Our reports are based on the analysis of official reports and other reliable public information. We are in a position to make investigations about any mining proposition and offer our services for the protection of investors. We invite correspondence with those interested. Full explanation of services on request.

Mining Information Bureau

HEATH STEELE, Manager

52 William Street, New York City

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 450.)

prosperity will signalize its return by renewed activities in all directions. Perhaps so. Let us wait and see, always hoping for and believing in the best.

F. S., Ross, Ohio: The 8 per cent. pfd. stock with a generous bonus of common cannot be regarded as "a safe investment." It is decidedly speculative.

J., Zeeland, Mich.: A reduction in the tariff on raw sugar would undoubtedly affect the beet sugar industry perhaps very seriously, but American Beet Sugar Com. is still being bought by those who believe it has merit.

A. C. W., Detroit: The motor car industry has been very profitable, but many believe its best days have passed because of the constantly growing competition. To embark in such an enterprise now would mean a speculation.

K., Texarkana, Texas: Utah Copper at present looks better than Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd. Copper stocks are not popular with careful investors because of the uncertainties of all mining propositions.

G., Shelbyville, Tenn.: J. S. Bache & Co. are prominent members of the New York Stock Exchange of high standing. The other houses stand well but are not members of the Exchange.

H., Paterson, N. J.: I do not advise the purchase of stock in newly organized insurance companies. The manner in which some of these enterprises have been promoted is little less than scandalous.

B., Alhambra, Ill.: The Terre Haute & Indianapolis R.R. which leased the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute R.R. went into the hands of a receiver in 1896. Usually a receivership wipes out the stock unless an assessment was paid.

Detroit: The American Druggist Syndicate stock is in the speculative class. Careful investors and speculators prefer to buy securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the great trading market of the world. It is difficult to sell stocks of small corporations because of the lack of an open market for them.

O., Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. Int. Nat. Paper Pref. has already suffered from adverse tariff reduction. At the present price, it is a fair speculation. 2. Governor Wilson's expressed animosity to the Steel Corporation indicates that he would propose a revision of the tariff unfavorable to it if he were elected.

N., Iowa City, Iowa; and W., Scranton: U. S. L. & H. Com. around 15 is a fair industrial speculation. The listing of the stock now pending would no doubt advance the price, because it would extend its market. The recent decline was probably due to the liquidation of some accumulated interest.

B., Pittsburgh: It is difficult to pass upon the question of the absolute safety of investments in securities not listed on the Stock Exchange and therefore not compelled to make regular reports. The best way to judge of outside securities is by asking for a statement and references and reaching your own conclusions on a conservative basis.

Suffrage, Toledo, O.: The 6 per cent. bonds to which you refer are in denominations

of \$100 and upward. They are issued by the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Ave., New York, which operates in New York real estate. Write to them for their descriptive "Circular 18." It will give you all the information you ask.

K. T. V., St. Louis: National Lead Pfd., and Car & Foundry Pfd. are well regarded as industrial investments. Foundry Common is high in view of the decided decline in the earnings due to the hardships the railways have been undergoing. If the new administration shows a fairer inclination toward the railways, the situation will, of course, change. The stocks are listed on the New York Exchange.

M., Farmer City, Ill.: The success of the mail order or any other kind of business in a highly competitive field depends upon the ability and integrity of the management and the stock is, therefore, liable to considerable risk especially if it depends upon one man's ability and integrity. All such propositions must be looked upon as in the speculative rather than in the investment class.

B., Providence, R. I.: Messrs. Wiggins, Sabin, and their associates on the McCrum Howell Committee are bankers of high standing, and I am sure will do the best that can be done with the proposition. The success of the reorganization will depend in a measure on the business outlook. Of course those who do not participate in the reorganization will not share its benefits.

Safety, Saratoga, N. Y.: The first mortgage bonds, netting from 5½ to 6 per cent. secured by Chicago business real estate are in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. These have been highly recommended for many years to their clients by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, and I have never had a complaint regarding them. Write to Straus & Co. for their "Circular 2467." You will find it of interest.

H., New York: I know of no safer investment for investors small or large than the 4½ per cent. bonds of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. Some of the wealthiest men in the United States are connected with the management of this company and its securities are, therefore, gilt edged. Their plan of accepting small deposits to encourage thrift has been very successful. I highly commend it.

A., Pittsburgh: American Can Com. looks altogether too high, but it might be dangerous to go short of it because of the powerful influences that are in control. It would not be surprising if some sort of debenture bond were issued in payment of the arrearages on the preferred, leaving surplus earnings applicable to dividends on the common. In that event, the common, for a time, at least, might maintain its strength. It is always dangerous to dabble in stocks closely held.

Worker, Denver, Col.: When you buy dividend paying stocks, whether you pay for them in full or partly on the semi-investment plan you are entitled to their dividends. In a rising stock market this plan enables the small investor to make larger trades than he could by buying outright. Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange, 55 Broadway, N. Y., make a specialty of the semi-investment plan. Write to their Department A. for a free booklet on the subject.

Good Security, Boston: A 5 per cent. gold bond, secured by all the property of the street railway system of the growing system of Muskogee, Oklahoma, sold on a basis to yield the purchaser 5½ per cent., is being highly recommended to their customers by Farson, Son & Co., bankers and members New York Stock Exchange, 21 Broad St., N. Y. These bonds at 93½, as the issue is small, bid fair to be all promptly subscribed. They are in denominations of \$1,000.

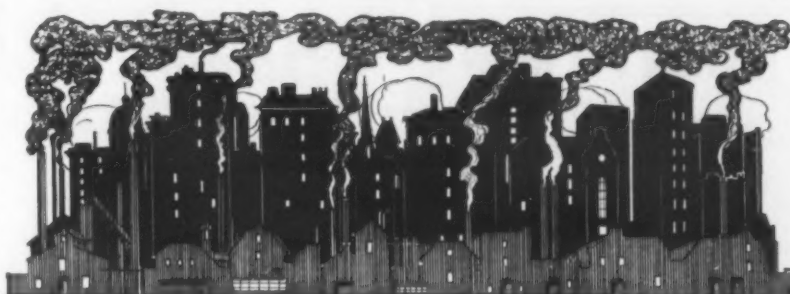
High Living, New Orleans: The tendency is toward higher rates of interest, and many have sold high grade investment bonds, paying 4 per cent., and put the proceeds in public utility bonds of the highest type, because these yield from 5 to 6 per cent. and have stood the test of the panic of 1907 very well. These are recommended by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their "Circular XJ." These bonds are in small and large denominations. It would be well if you would diversify your investments and not put everything in one security.

Savings, San Francisco: You will make no mistake if you will put your small savings in some good security, buying on the installment plan. Some bond houses make a specialty of this kind of business by selling \$100 bonds to those who can pay \$5 or more down and the remainder whenever they have it to pay. If you buy bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, you will always find a ready market for them. Beyer & Co., the \$100 Bond House, 52 William Street, New York, have an excellent small payment plan. Write to them for their List "L. 35."

Wireless, Washington, D. C.: 1. United Wireless victims, some of whom paid as high as \$20 for their stock, will, as I understand it, get little or nothing under the reorganization plan. If the unfortunate purchasers had bought almost anything sold on the Stock Exchange, they would have had something to show for their money with chances of a profit. 2. I think well of United Cigar Stores Corporation stock. It is said to be closely connected with the newly organized tobacco company and, therefore, promises a decided advance. Slattery & Co., brokers, 40 Exchange Place, New York, make a specialty of this stock and will be glad to give any of my readers further information.

(Continued on page 453.)

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Hon. Ogden L. Mills, New York.

IN THESE days, when it is apparently popular with some people to adopt everything that is novel and reject all that is old, irrespective of its merit; when new parties are formed overnight and it is not sufficient to cut loose from the old, but one must also seek to destroy it by fair means or foul; when an unwillingness to rush headlong into the new, merely because it is new, is timidity, and a desire to be guided somewhat by experience sinister "standpatism"; when to advocate anything and everything is to be a statesman, and to repudiate all traditions and to overturn a historic government is to be a patriot—in such times as these I am proud of being a Republican, proud of belonging to a party that is unwilling to sacrifice principle to opportunism, and whose glorious past offers a sufficient guarantee for future trust.

HINTS FOR SALESMEN.

E. D. Gibbs, National Cash Register Company, Dayton, O.

THE NUMBER of men who can manufacture a good article is a thousand times greater than the number of men who can sell it. There are no set rules for good salesmanship. Men may use wholly different methods and be equally successful. The aim of salesmanship is to convince your customer, and no two salesmen can do it in the same way. But to convince your customer you have first got to convince yourself. You must think your goods the best in the world, and make the fellow across the counter feel that he can't do without them. The two great things a salesman should learn are when to talk and when not to talk, and the greatest of these is when not to talk. More orders are lost from too much talk than from too little.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS EXCELLENT.

Samuel M. Felton, President Chicago Great Western Railway.

I HAVE never known better prospects for business in all the time I have been in the West, and that has been fully eleven years. Of course crops are the principal measure of business, and these are excellent, and the result is a general revival in every direction. I should say that the big crops are sufficient to overcome any political effect that is looked for during a presidential election year. If the railroads were only permitted to advance their rates sufficiently to meet increases in the cost of labor and material and in taxes, they would enjoy their share of the prosperity before us and would be able to provide equipment and facilities to take care of the business offering.

THE CUBANS ARE OUR FRIENDS.

Dr. Carlos de la Torre y Huerta, a Member of the Cuban Congress.

THE Cuban people to-day are warmer friends of the people of the United States than ever before. As the years have passed since the United States assisted Cuba in ending the revolution against Spain, the people of Cuba have become convinced of the good intentions of the United States. There is great satisfaction everywhere in Cuba, due to continuation of these good intentions, and year by year the two countries are drawn closer together in mutual interest and help; and this international confidence, is being constantly strengthened by the fact that in no instance has the United States taken advantage of a single situation, but has always considered the general welfare of Cuba first.

NO TAINT ON TAFT.

Hon. J. Adam Bede.

TAFT stands before the world an untainted statesman and his administration the cleanest in American history. There is not a breath of scandal in any bureau or department, and not a dollar of extravagance has been discovered, and not a word has issued from the White House that did not breathe the loftiest patriotism and bear a message of wisdom to a happy people. He has spoken in manly fashion for the independence of the courts, for constitutional liberty, for order, progress and the genius of

our institutions. He stands like a rock against a flood of socialistic and paternal notions of the day, commanding the respect of all thoughtful people and deserving the admiration of all mankind.

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T. M. Hilliard, Manager Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City.

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Look Out for Father's Comfort.

IN MANY households punctuality and system prevail to such an extent as to quite overshadow comfort. Many a time have I seen a tired business man haled to the table to eat before he had relaxed his strained nerves or rested his wearied body enough to take any interest in his food. It was felt that dinner must be served on time, despite the fact that appetite is not to be conjured up at will. And so a weary worker often looks upon his evening meal as an ordeal and not a pleasure.

When father comes home after a wearying day, it is well to let him have a half hour or more of absolute rest, both physical and mental. Let him stretch his tired frame out on a comfortable couch in a darkened room, where there is not a sound to disturb him. If the rest of the family cannot wait for their evening repast, let them be served, but permit father to eat when he feels like it. This necessitates extra work on the part of some one, but it is little attentions like these that help a man to keep in good working condition.

An Englishman once expressed great surprise at the fact that in the average American household there is rarely any provision made for the father of the family. He has no room exclusively to himself, and if he has a so-called den, the whole family are free to use it. In that way, a man may feel that there is no place where he is certain of staying alone for hours at a time. And that brings us to another rule for father's comfort. Give him every chance to be absolutely alone either for a part of the evening or for the whole evening. At the office he is always with people or constantly interrupted by people. Where is he to get time to think and grow mentally if not at home? It is as much a necessity to have hours of privacy and self-communion as to eat and drink.

One sensible woman that I know leaves her husband alone every evening unless he expresses a desire for her company. She does all her talking at the dinner table, and, having relieved her mind of all the confidences and experiences accumulated during the day, allows him thereafter to sit in state in the back parlor, absolutely sure of no interruptions. This plan keeps father calm, contented, and makes the society of his family, when he does indulge in it, all the dearer, because it is a novelty.

O. W. H.

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C. R. G.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE. WOMEN interested in Suffrage should distribute propaganda among their friends. Booklets, addresses, etc., may be obtained from the Suffrage Party, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. Write for particulars.

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AGENTS: BUILD UP A REPEAT-ORDER BUSINESS, selling Nail Polish. Every man and woman needs it. You soon have big paying business. Not a novelty but a necessity—the newest and best of its kind. Only one representative to a section. Write for particulars now. Fridham Mfg. Co., 404 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION BY A SUCCESSFUL impersonator and entertainer. Many years of experience. Negro dialect her specialty. Write for particulars. Mrs. Hardin Burnley, 422 West End Avenue, New York City.

The Chances of November 5

By CHARLES M. HARVEY

THE ADVENT of a new party which may be relied on to draw votes from each of the old organizations in most States makes a prediction as to the outcome of the approaching election peculiarly hazardous. To the present generation the situation is novel.

Not since 1892 did any minor party in the United States get any electoral votes. In that year General James B. Weaver, the candidate of the Populist party, carried Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada, and secured one electoral vote in North Dakota and one in Oregon, obtaining twenty-two electoral votes in all. These were drawn from States which were normally Republican, and in this way, and through the aid which was given to the Democrats elsewhere, Weaver helped to elect Cleveland to the latter's second term. Weaver's popular poll was a little over 1,000,000 votes—the largest number which a candidate of a minor party ever received in the United States.

But Colonel Roosevelt, the standard-bearer of the new party of 1912, is a far more potent personage than General Weaver ever was. His pluralities in 1904 for President in some of the States—93,000 in Indiana, 126,000 in Kansas, 255,000 in Ohio, 305,000 in Illinois and 505,000 in Pennsylvania, to cite only a few of them—are far ahead of any of the records in those States before or since. His plurality of the popular vote, 2,545,000, was double that of Taft's for 1908, and was three times as great as that of any other presidential candidate in the country's history. His lead in the electoral vote, 196, was longer than that of any other candidate since the Civil War, except Grant, in 1872. These considerations must be kept in mind by everybody who endeavors to make an unbiased, intelligent forecast of the chances in the coming election.

Can the colonel transmute much of that former popularity into votes in 1912? This query compels us to put forward some countervailing considerations. In 1904 the colonel was running against the weakest candidate whom the Democrats nominated since they accepted Horace Greeley, in 1872. He was especially weak in the West. Probably Roosevelt received several hundred thousand Democratic votes that year. The Democratic party is united in 1912, so far as may be judged from surface indications. There is no perceptible drift of Democrats from Wilson in any State. Apparently the bulk of Roosevelt's support, whether it turns out to be great or small, will come from the Republican party.

All those factors operate against Roosevelt in 1912. Here are some others which are also adverse. In a long and exciting contest, in which he made as strong a fight for the Republican candidacy as he was able to make, he was beaten fairly by President Taft. Unquestionably Mr. Taft was the favorite of a majority of the party at the time of the convention. As the regularly and fairly nominated candidate of the party, he will undoubtedly get the bulk of the Republican vote. He has endeavored to carry out all the promises of the platform on which he was elected, and he has succeeded in carrying out most of them. No more honest and conscientious President ever held office than Mr. Taft. He has the respect of Democrats as well as Republicans.

Another consideration which will work against Colonel Roosevelt is the popular aversion to a third term. The Republicans denied a nomination for a third term to General Grant, who was the largest personage ever produced by the party, except Lincoln. Just after his election in 1904, Roosevelt himself voiced the orthodox American hostility to a third term, and the Republicans took him at his word in 1912 by denying it to him. It would seem that, in endeavoring to overturn the precedent established by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and which Roosevelt himself commended, Roosevelt cannot make headway.

The contest in 1912 is between Taft and Wilson. Let nobody make any mistake on that point. Some of the colonel's boomers say that he will be the second in the voting, with Taft third, while a few of them go so far as to predict that

he will win. These are vain boasts. The colonel's party is too new to get on the official ballot in all the States. While Roosevelt electors were chosen in many States before the division between him and the Republican party became permanent, all of them, except those in California, have retired, and men devoted to Taft have taken their places. In California, through the persistence of the Roosevelt men in holding places on the Republican ballot, the real Republicans are, in a sense, disfranchised. The result is that many of them, and perhaps enough to give the State to Wilson, are going over to the Democratic side. The utmost which Roosevelt can do by his candidacy is to take enough votes away from Taft to give some of the close States to Wilson.

Here are the considerations which favor Taft: He has made a good President. By the unwritten law of the Republican party, he deserves re-election. The country's prosperity and the popular dread of its interruption if the Democrats should win aid him. Roosevelt is losing ground. Wilson, though able and sincere, has failed to arouse enthusiasm anywhere. The shouts which followed Bryan in his three canvasses fail to greet Wilson. He is not as strong now as he appeared to be immediately after his nomination, while Taft is stronger now than he was then.

Taft is certain to lose some States he carried in 1908, and Wilson will gain some which went against Bryan. But Taft's majority of 159 in the electoral college of 1908 shows that he can lose several States and still have a lead in 1912. Moreover, the States which Taft carried in 1908 and which are normally Republican have made a large relative gain in the electoral college through the new apportionment based on the census of 1910. It must also be remembered that the Republicans in the past have often appeared to gain ground as election day approached. The contest on November 5th will be close, and nobody ought to be surprised if Taft should carry the country.

This judgment may turn out to be astray, but it is at least unbiased. In it nothing is set down in malice.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 451.)

D., New York: I think well of the Virginia Car. 1st 5's as one of the best industrial bonds. The Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 4½ Mortgage certificates are of still higher grade.

H., Portland, Me.: Rates of interest in the Southern States are much higher than in New England. Bond certificates in the denomination of \$100 with an attractive rate of interest are offered by the Tennessee Mortgage & Investment Co., Jackson, Tenn. Write to them for their "Booklet L."

Porcupine, Seattle: 1. The mad boom in Porcupine shares left a lot of them, including those on your list, without any quotations. A quarter of a million shares of Porcupine companies recently sold in a bunch at a little over 5c. a share. 2. The inquiries in reference to your mining stocks might be answered if you would write to the Mining Information Bureau, 52 William Street, New York, which makes a specialty of such matters. 3. One of the best of the educational leaflets sent out by the prominent stock exchange houses is the *Bache Review*, published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, for their customers. Any of my readers can have a copy without charge by writing to Bache & Co. for it and mentioning Jasper.

S. H., Sheridan, Wyo.: 1. The C. M. & St. P. Convertible 4½'s are convertible into common stock at par at any time after June 1, 1917, and prior to June 1, 1922. These bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and as the railroad pays dividends on both its common and pfd. the bonds are looked upon as an excellent investment. Convertible bonds are very attractive because they offer not only an opportunity for investment, but also for speculation. If the shares into which they are convertible advance rapidly, the convertible privilege becomes valuable. Those who bought the Union Pacific Convertibles before the rapid rise in that stock made a handsome profit. Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known bond dealers, 43 Exchange Place, New York, recently issued a decidedly instructive circular describing the most prominent convertible bonds. Any of my readers can secure a copy by writing to Spencer Trask & Co., and mentioning Jasper. 2. Beet Sugar Com. on reactions can be purchased as a speculation, but not as an investment. Its recent decline has been attributed to fears of adverse tariff legislation in the event of Wilson's election.

(Continued on page 454.)

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Easy Money for the Farmer.

WE ARE facing to-day some of the conditions Europe had to meet years ago. One of these problems in the Old World was the failure of the long-drained soil to afford an increase of production to meet the increased demand of a growing population. In meeting this situation, France and Germany have been particularly successful, first, by reducing the cost to the farmer of producing his crops, and, second, by increasing production through scientific methods of cultivation. President Taft has taken a leaf out of their experience in regard to the first of these methods. In the matter of agricultural instruction, the Federal and State governments have already accomplished much, but nothing has been done to cut down the farmer's cost of production by improving his facilities for borrowing.

The farmers of the United States add annually to the national wealth over eight billions of dollars. This they are doing on a borrowed capital of over six billions, on which they pay \$510,000,000 interest. In a letter to the Governors of all the States, directed to them in anticipation of their conference in Washington in December, President Taft points out that "counting commissions and renewal charges, the interest rate paid by the farmers of this country is averaged at eight and one-half per cent., as compared with a rate of from four and one-half to three and one-half per cent. paid by the farmer, for instance of France and Germany."

Basing his recommendation on reports submitted by the American diplomatic officers in Europe who have thoroughly investigated the question, President Taft recommends the "establishment of land mortgage banks under State charters and the formation of co-operative mortgage bond societies along the lines of the Landschaften societies of Germany, provided that uniform State legislation can be secured to govern their organization and operation." The object of these recommendations of the President is to afford the farmer the necessary capital for the exploitation of his soil at a low rate of interest. It has a direct bearing on the high cost of living, as it is held that the institution of such banks and societies will secure greater productivity at less cost from the farms now under cultivation and will also give us more farms and more farmers.

Teachers and the Presidency.

THE FACT that only one college professor ever became President of the United States is in no sense an argument against Governor Wilson's fitness for the office. But the candidacy of Governor Wilson, who but a few years ago was president of Princeton University, lends interest to a review made by A. W. Porterfield, of Columbia University, of the small part the teaching profession has had in office holding. James A. Garfield is the only man with teaching as a profession who became President. Six, indeed, of our twenty-six Presidents have been notably "uneducated," and only fourteen possessed the B. A. degree. In the present House of Representatives, 289 out of the 391 members are college graduates, but only one out of that number is a teacher. Heretofore, the rule has been that teachers have impressed their views politically by proxy, mainly through those who have been directly influenced by them in the class or lecture room.

Too Much Loose Talk.

A REFERENCE by Governor Wilson to the use of preservatives in the canning industry would have done great damage to that industry had it not been corrected. Even his prompt acknowledgment of error will not undo altogether the damage already done. Governor Wilson had charged the canning industry of the country as a whole with using chemical preservatives. When F. E. Gorrell, secretary of the National Canners' Association, called his attention to the untrue statement, he at once telegraphed, "It was by a slip of the tongue I spoke of the canning industry. I meant, of course, to speak of the process of preserving by chemical preservatives and had meant to correct stenographer's notes, but did not do so in time. I beg that you will give this correction the widest possible currency among the men to

whom I did an unintentional injury." We have had so much loose talk and so many groundless accusations against men and corporations that speakers ought to exercise great care in making their charges. Canning is one of our most important industries and ought not to be harmed without just cause. The more prominent a man is, the more careful he ought to be in his criticisms.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers.

(Continued from page 453.)

F. New York: Securities that pay the higher rates of interest must of course have more of a speculative element than investments of the so-called "gilt edged" class yielding around 4 per cent. The safest way is to divide your investment among a number of securities as this will minimize the risk.

Information, Cincinnati: It is a mistake to believe that there is any difficulty about making safe investments in securities of the highest character. There is nothing difficult about the problem. Those who are making investments or want to know how to make them, will find a great deal of useful information in the pamphlet entitled "Investment Suggestions," just published by the well known bankers, A. B. Leach & Co., 149 Broadway, New York, for their customers. Any reader of this department can have a copy without charge by writing to Leach & Co. for it and mentioning Jasper.

G., Charleston, S. C.: 1. Great Northern Ore is regarded as a very valuable property, but no exhaustive reports concerning it have been made public and it must therefore be regarded, as other mining propositions are, as in the speculative class. 2. The Monday New York Times prints a list of stocks and dividends they pay in tabulated form. 3. American Can Com. has had a phenomenal rise which seems remarkable in view of the fact that the arrearages of dividends on the Preferred remain unpaid. Until these are liquidated the Common can not expect dividends. The stock looks highly speculative. I much prefer Ontario & Western, selling at a lower price.

Standard Oil, Akron, O.: I predicted, when the Standard Oil Company was dissolved into thirty odd corporations, by the decision of the court, that the public would be eager to buy its securities for investment. That prediction has been verified. Standard Oil stocks are now found in the strong boxes of a good many conservative investors. I think well of Standard Oil of California, in view of its large earnings and prospects of generous dividends. It has been selling around 165 and is said to be earning over 15 per cent. With the wonderful growth in the industry, it ought to sell a great deal higher. You can buy one share or more. Pouch & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 14 Wall Street, New York, have issued a special circular of information regarding this stock. Write to them for it. They deal largely in Standard Oil securities.

Money Maker, St. Louis: 1. The increase in the dividend on Amalgamated puts it on a 6 per cent. basis. There is no reason why this dividend should not be maintained if the rise in copper continues, but the stock already has had a heavy advance. 2. Speculative opportunities may be found in Beet Sugar, Utah Copper, Bethlehem Steel, Seaboard and Reading. You ought to be well advised as to the securities which you buy and know something about their earnings, dividends, and general outlook. Alexander & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, issue a valuable special letter weekly on some active stock. I advise my readers to write to Alexander & Co. for these letters and file them away for reference. If the stock market should become active, it will be well to have information of this character at hand.

Copper, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. The par value of Chino Copper is \$5. I see no reason why it should sell at nine times that value without ever having paid dividends, excepting that manipulators are at work. It looks as if insiders were selling whenever they could find a market. They may put it up higher for the sake of taking a profit and letting someone else have the last cent. 2. A good many are holding off until after election, but if you sincerely believe that increased prosperity is coming, you can divide your speculation by taking a flyer of five or ten shares each in some of the lower priced dividend payers or stocks that were formerly on the dividend list and that expect to get there again. 3. Beet Sugar and Steel Common would undoubtedly suffer from a drastic tariff revision. 4. I think well of Ontario & Western, Missouri Pacific and Corn Products Common. 5. Int. Paper, Union Bag & Paper and Corn Products on their preferred issues give fair returns to the investor and ought to show better if prosperity increases. You can buy one share or more. If you are not familiar with the stock market, write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 71 Broadway, New York, for their free "Circular D" on Odd Lots. This firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1912.

JASPER.

One Viewpoint.

Wiseman—"What, to your mind, most clearly represents the ephemerality of fame and the vanity of human wishes?"

Cynicus—"Blazing electric letters spelling the name of the proprietor over the portal to a bar."—*Judge*.

Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson as College Men

By LOUIS W. McKERNAN

WHEN we speak of Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, we think of men of strong personalities, marked individuality and of a marvelously wide experience. We have heard so much of them and seen them pictured so often in the light that it is hard for us to picture them as they were some thirty years ago, when they were about to be graduated from college. But, fortunately, we have every means of knowing just what sort of youths they were and what they did during their undergraduate days.

First of all, we must allow for a marked change in appearance. Roosevelt, as a Harvard senior in 1880, was far from being the man of bulldog frame and glaring teeth that he is today. He was a dapper young New Yorker of a slight build that was accentuated by his close-fitting English clothes. He wore one of those youthful mustaches that are so popular with upper classmen, and, all in all, he looked much like any other Harvard senior of equal birth, wealth and breeding. The only thing that gave promise of his future self was a certain air of abounding enthusiasm and energy that characterizes all of his portraits.

Taft, too, was not the Taft of later years. He was heavy, broad-shouldered and thick-set, but, above all, he was clear-cut and active. He was "Solid Bill" Taft, as his classmates called him. And, what is more, he had not yet developed the famous Taft smile.

Wilson, alone of the three, has changed little in outward appearance. He was somewhat older than the other two, receiving his degree from Princeton at the age of twenty-three, one year older than Roosevelt and two years older than Taft at the times of their respective graduations. Whether or not it was a matter of years, he had the indefinable air of being an older man. His face, except that it was unwrinkled and lacked the eyeglasses of to-day, was precisely the same as it is now. We note the same prominence of jaw, the same eagerness of eye. His look spelled patient determination, just as it does to-day. Paradoxical as it may seem, we have here unmistakable evidence that Wilson matured earliest of the three.

There is one significant thing that is common to all three of these young men. They all have the scholar's eye. To the keen observer, the thing is unmistakable. These three had read much, whether in their college curricula or outside it, and their eyes showed it. And, moreover, the observation is important as well as interesting, and it is substantiated by the facts of their college records.

It seems odd to many people to think of Roosevelt as a scholar, and yet the fact is incontrovertible. We need not bring forth later-day proofs of Roosevelt's scholarship. We need only go to his college record. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society for his excellence in scholarship. As every one knows, that is equivalent to taking high honors at Harvard and means that young Roosevelt ranked among the first thirty of his class—probably much better than thirtieth, though it is impossible to tell exactly, on account of the modification of the elective system then in vogue. Young Roosevelt was especially interested in natural science and specialized in that field, but at the same time he found time to make a thorough study of the Federalist papers and to begin his researches concerning the War of 1812, which were soon to result in a naval history of that war, which has become the authoritative book upon the subject.

We must, however, to gain a fair perspective of Roosevelt's college career, take some notice of his other activities in the undergraduate world. He was then as many-sided as he is to-day, though at that time he lacked much of his present-day tenacity of purpose. Things came easily to him in those days, and consequently he flitted from one thing to another, never pursuing one thing to its conclusion. His exploits at rope skipping, polo playing, boxing, driving, Sunday-school teaching, class politics and journalism are well known. Coming of an old, wealthy and distinguished New York family, he found easy

admittance to the most exclusive college clubs, being taken into the Porcellian and the "Dickey," as well as a number of other clubs. He was an active organizer, helping to form the O. K. and Finance clubs. He wrote several editorials in his best hortatory style on the subject of the football team and the Yale game, and, rather because of his personality than because of his editorials, he was elected to the board of the *Advocate*. But there his journalistic activity ended. He tried many things and found an easy, half-way sort of success in all. As his classmate, Professor A. B. Hart, has remarked, Roosevelt's character lacked at that time much of the solidity that characterized it later in life.

Taft, on the other hand, was "Solid Bill" Taft from the very beginning. His father had been Attorney-General of the United States and Secretary of War, and, all in all, was a famous Yale man. But the point that concerned young Taft most was the fact that his father had been a brilliant scholar when at college, away back in the thirties, and it was expected of young William that he would keep up the family reputation for scholarship. Taft set out after this end with true Yale grit. He was a red-blooded youth and took an active interest in college affairs in general, but he made excellence in scholarship his main aim in college, to which all other interests must be subordinate. Such tenacity of purpose brought quick success. He was distinguished for scholarship in his freshman year; he won prizes in mathematics and English. In his junior year he ranked as one of the first six in a class of one hundred and eighty, and won a prize in the junior oratorical contest for a speech upon that highly interesting subject, "The Vitality of the Democratic Party." He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, was graduated second in a class of one hundred and twenty-one, was made salutatorian and orator of his class. Assuredly young Taft was a famous scholar.

Very different from Taft and Roosevelt was young Wilson as an undergraduate. In the first place, he was a Southerner and a staunch Democrat from the very beginning. In the second place, he was the son of a clergyman and so did not have wealth and high social position behind him. Nevertheless, he made a success of his college life. He sang on the glee club—rather badly, we understand. He was managing editor of the *Princetonian*. He was a debater of considerable ability. But the important thing in his college life, as Wilson himself says, was his determination to study government, history and economics, in preparation for public life.

In those days there was no freedom of choice in studies at Princeton. All passed along the same path to a liberal education. If you wished to specialize, you must do it on your own initiative and be your own instructor. This Wilson early determined to do. He went off to the library by himself and read history, government and economics in the most scholarly and approved fashion. As a result, he gained an amazing knowledge of political science.

Wilson's experience as a college debater is interesting as well as illustrative of his character. He had gained a great reputation for himself in various debates, and it was expected that he would win without any trouble the Lynde prize for debating. They reckoned without their host, however, as it later appeared. The subject of the preliminary debate in Whig Hall was "Free Trade versus Protection." It was a subject upon which Wilson had the most thorough sort of preparation, as well as the most decided opinions. As was the usual custom, he put his hand in the hat to draw for sides. He drew out "Protection." That was too much for him; he tore up the slip and refused to debate. In that day he was a passionate free trader.

Wilson, like Taft and Roosevelt, was an honor student, but under unusual circumstances. His class, that of 1879, was a very remarkable one. In it there were forty-two students who attained the honor grade of ninety per cent. Wilson ranked forty-first.

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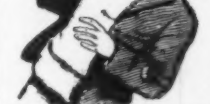
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Health and Pleasure on the Motor Cycle

By J. H. DONEHUE

TIME was—only a decade back—when the intrepid motor cyclist who contemplated a long tour donned his khaki with ominous ceremony, placed his insurance documents in plain view beside the china shepherdess on the parlor mantel, and fared forth with uncertainty writ large upon that portion of his countenance not obscured by goggles. But that time is no more. Motor cycles have developed to the point where they not only fare forth, but return in due season—provided treacherous roads have left them a scrap of motor and a shroud of tire to hobble along on—and tourists have perked up proportionately.

These are the days of ocean-to-ocean trips by the motor two-wheeler, of death-defying dashes across deserts, of perilous ascents on mountain trails where burros have been the only pathfinders, of expeditions into the tropics and jaunts to the icy rim of the northland—days, in short, when the motor cycle is poking its enameled nose into the four corners of the globe, and sighing gaily for more worlds to conquer.

That motor-cycle tourists derive their chief satis-



A halt in the shade of a huge tree while a loaded farm wagon passes.

up-to-the-minute angler, for example, straps his rod across the handle bars of his machine, fastens a lunch box on the luggage carrier, and seeks the choicest streams; if a favorite pool proves unproductive, a five or ten mile trip to another one means simply a twist of the wrist and a bracing spin through the woodland. Should the fish refuse to bite at all, there has still been the exhilarating outing in the saddle. The motor-cycle angler cannot completely lose his day.

For the Nimrod there are similar opportunities. He can pilot his mount to within easy walking distance of the hunting ground, shoot to his heart's content, and then cap his day of recreation with a brisk ride back to town. Even the crafty duck hunter makes use of his motor cycle to reach his boat mooring, thereby saving expense and valuable time. A lock snapped onto the machine insures it against theft while its owner is afloat, and when he returns—with or without ducks—his homeward spin is bound to be a pleasant one; as a grouse eliminator, the motor cycle is without a peer.

During the past summer hundreds of campers relied upon the motor cycle to keep them in touch with bases of supplies, and other hundreds of traditionally tired business men found themselves at last in possession of a vehicle which permitted of impromptu visits to friends in the country. They had neither time nor money to invest in an automobile, but the motor cycle saved the day—many of them, in fact. Assuming that Mr. Tired Business Man pulled down the cover of his roll-top at noon on Saturday, he was on the road at one-thirty, and before nightfall friends in a town forty or fifty miles distant were insisting that he should have another helping of home-made pie! The far-famed Carpet of Bagdad could not have whisked him about much more startlingly. On Sunday afternoon he made the return trip, and almost before he was settled in his saddle the forty or fifty



Passing a vine-clad building in the country.

faction from a sense of personal achievement is undoubtedly true, but it is likewise indisputable that much of the fascination of the single-tracker is due to its economy. Automobilists by the score have coaxed their motors to mountain heights and have from time to time chugged gingerly out to the edge of things; but all this has been done at too many dollars per chug. It is necessary on such occasions to stow economy with the rest of the spare equipment and forget it. The touring motor cyclist, on the other hand, blazes his trail or tops his rugged pass serene in the knowledge that he is certain to get full value for his outlay, that a gallon or two of gasoline and a little oil are not too high a price to pay for a day of elbow rubbing with Nature and the possession of a conqueror's spirit at sundown. His outing always is ninety-eight per cent. profit.

Whenever the Red Gods do any calling nowadays—and they are still at it, according to the best sellers—it is a practically safe bet that the callee will answer the summons on his motor cycle. No other vehicle could fit his mood so perfectly, for the single-tracker is predestined to adventure. A kick on the pedals starts the motor volleying, and, though the tourist's trail may lead from Oregon's pine-clad hills to the sand barrens of Arizona, he need not turn back while there is a highway or a byway on which his rear wheel can find traction. Even the ice and snow of winter no longer daunt the motor-cycle tourist; he simply equips his tires with steel studs or chains and goes blithely on to his goal.

Still, it is not the coast-to-coast journey or the spectacular thousand-mile dash through half a dozen States that has been most influential in popularizing the motor cycle as a recreation vehicle. It is the week-end and holiday outing, the comparatively short jaunt that carries the city toiler to Arcady and back on an outlay of half a dollar. In this direction the possibilities of the motor cycle are unlimited. The



Bowling along beside green and shaded fields.

miles had been pushed behind and city policemen once more were making anti-speed signs at him. Nothing could be simpler.

For this one-hundred-mile round trip an outlay of eighty cents was necessary, equally apportioned between gasoline and oil. The standard motor cycle will travel seventy-five miles on a gallon of fuel and three hundred miles on the same amount of lubricant, so the average running cost is about half a cent a

mile. And on this basis Mr. T. B. M. was permitted to visit his friends, blow the cobwebs out of his mental attic and fill his lungs with air that had never been used! Small wonder that motor-cycle manufacturers are preparing to double their outputs for 1913.

Not long ago fifteen hundred motor cyclists gathered at an outing in California, and one-third of the riders were women. Seldom is a club run held these days in which the wives and sweethearts of the members do not figure prominently, and "bachelor buggy" as a reproachful monicker for the single-tracker no longer applies. With the spread of interest in side cars—those cozy chair seats that are attached with a third

wheel—a new field has been opened to feminine enthusiasts, and next June will find thousands of these comfortable outfits purring up hill and down dale. By way of assisting in this movement and doing for the motor cyclist what has already been done for motor-car owners by their associations, the Federation of American Motor Cyclists—the national governing body—inaugurated a touring bureau during the current month, with headquarters at 51 Chambers Street,



Leader of a band of tourists speeding on the towpath of a canal.

New York City, and plans are now under way for assisting riders to even greater recreation possibilities for the coming year.

The returns in health and enjoyment obtainable from a few cents' worth of gasoline and oil in the tanks of a standard motor cycle are in direct proportion to the ambition of the rider. If never allowed to do anything more exciting than snail its way through city streets, the motor two-wheeler goes about its business uncomplainingly; but it is ever on edge for bigger service. Three weeks ago a motor cycle that had served its apprenticeship on the streets of Atlanta, Ga., made a sixteen-mile climb over the famous Simplon Pass in the Swiss Alps, the summit being 6,580 feet above sea level. What's more, this machine carried a tandem passenger—and did it without a whimper!

The Motor Cycle Boys.

O! TALK about your aeroplanes
That soar about the trees,
And talk about your speedy yachts
That sail the rolling seas,
And talk about your auto-cars
With paint and brasses bright,
Our motor cycles beat them all,
And leave them out of sight.
Our lungs are full of bracing air,
Our faces tough with tan,
The motor cycle takes a boy
And molds him in a man.
We love the road—the open road—
With all its gypsy joys,
Because my brother Ted and I
Are motor cycle boys.

MINNA HENING.

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Odd Things in This Queer World of Ours

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THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.
Anita, the Hungarian midget, the smallest living adult in the world, just twenty-six inches tall.



A CITY GEYSER BREAKS LOOSE.
A heavy truck ran into a hydrant in Kansas City and broke the hydrant so that it spouted up two stories.



CURIOUS CLIMBING SHOES.
These new climbing shoes are now being worn by French soldiers to climb mountains that were formerly impassable.



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MINNA TRIVING.



MY CHILD IS JUST A DAY OLD.
This Shetland pony farm near Chicago raises ponies to ship to England for use in the coal mines.



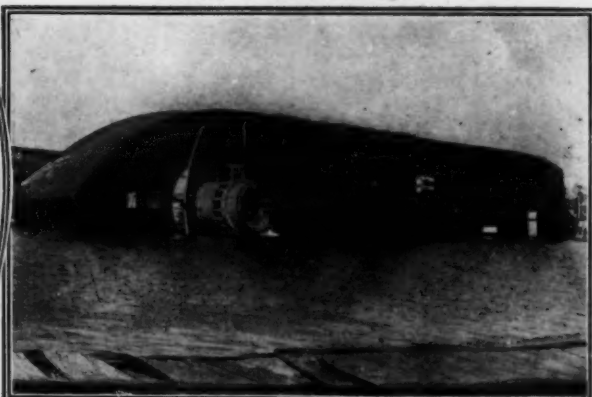
MARK TWAIN DONE ON CALF.
This remarkable silhouette of our great humorist is a great curiosity on a calf near Chicago.



A WALKING WATERFALL.
New invention to protect firemen so they can get closer the fire.



PLAITED SKIRTS ARE 3,000 YEARS OLD.
These Egyptian ladies were dressed at the height of fashion 1400 B. C.



HOW WAS THIS BOAT TURNED OVER?
It was wrecked in a storm and now lies upturned at Manistique, Michigan. It is a ferry boat.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY AND ECONOMY OF
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR WILL EVENTUALLY WIN
YOUR PATRONAGE — SO WE SAY SIMPLY

Eventually



FOR EVERYONE'S THANKSGIVING

Why Not Now?

If In Flour You Want "Easy To Bake," "Quality" and "Economy," Ask Yourself, "Eventually—Why Not Now?"

